# The New-York Times.

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## THE CITY VULTURES.

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## TWEED'S CONCEALMENT.

### The Sheriff Declares that he Has Not Lost the Clue—His Arrest Dependent upon his Bondsman Farley.

TWEED's mysterious disappearance continued to be a subject of town gossip yesterday, though the excitement which attended the circulation of the report of the day before died away from the fact that a conviction filled the minds of the public that TWEED was still in the City and not a fugitive, at least, from the Sheriff. The fact of his denial to callers at the Department of Public Works, at his office in Duane-street, the Metropolitan Hotel, his Fifth-avenue mansion, and of all of his accustomed haunts; and the difficulty of finding any one who could say positively that they had seen him, was used as strong argument by many that the arch conspirator had indeed flown. At the hour for the justification of TWEED's bondsmen in the Supreme Court—of which an account is given elsewhere—there was some little excitement evinced by politicians, reporters and the usual hangers-on around the County Court-house. News of his whereabouts and the probabilities of his arrest were eagerly sought for, and the examination of the bondsmen was a subject of much interest. After it was concluded everybody, except the inquisitive members of the Press, appeared to be satisfied that TWEED was within call of the Sheriff. Mr. FOSTER DOUAY, a friend of TWEED's, was heard to say that he had passed the previous evening with TWEED. He spoke of the story of the flight as an absurdity. Several individuals conversed with in the City Hall also told a reporter that they had seen TWEED at MIKE NORTON's ball on Thursday night. One of these individuals is a clerk in Justice FOWLER's Court. TWEED's office in Duane-street was visited by a TIMES reporter between 2 P. M. and 3 P. M. yesterday, and at the time a well-known friend of TWEED's was seen to leave it. No sooner had the reporter's footstep sounded in the hall upon which TWEED's office-doors open than a man's head appeared at one of them cautiously peering out. "Is Mr. ——," mentioning the name of the individual who had just departed, "inside?" asked the reporter, mysteriously. "He left just this minute; run, and you will catch him," was the reply. "All right," said the reporter, and bringing his voice down to a whisper, "is Mr. TWEED inside? The old gentleman, I mean." "Not now," said the man, at the same time, and whispering still lower, "he left about half an hour ago. He's all right," was added in answer to the reporter's look of inquiry, and he softly closed the door as the reporter left. Quite a number of individuals were met after this stage of the inquiry, and all asserted positively that they had seen TWEED the night before. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., and RICHARD M. TWEED were also heard to deny that their father had run away. On the contrary, they asserted that he was ready to appear at what they considered the proper time. In the Sheriff's office Deputy Sheriff KEEFE flatly contradicted the statement that he had been in charge of TWEED the day before, and Deputy Sheriff BOLAND said that he felt quite tired in imagination, after reading a circumstantial account of a pursuit of TWEED by him which had the charm of entire freshness to him. Sheriff BRENNAN, who was visited by the TIMES reporter, said, "You may bet your existence that TWEED is in town. I sent a messenger to him today," added the Sheriff, "and he returned in an hour, and I know that he saw him." When asked if TWEED would be arrested, the Sheriff answered that that depended upon Mr. FARLEY. "He, you know," said the Sheriff, "is responsible, and wants to be relieved from his responsibility. When he surrenders Mr. TWEED to me, he will be relieved." Further inquiry established the fact that TWEED was undoubtedly hiding, but was not a fugitive from the Sheriff, though he might be from FARLEY.

It is said that two other reasons have undoubtedly influenced TWEED in endeavoring to keep concealed. Each one who signs the obligation for bail, and justifies, as is required, in double the amount, is held by the Sheriff not only for the actual sum demanded by his written obligation, but also for the whole amount of the bail. Bondsmen taking this responsibility must naturally feel some timidity, those who would risk half their fortune, fear to stake the whole upon the altar of friendship. TWEED being afraid that others of them may "back out," as FARLEY has done, wishes to keep out of the way until a bondsman can be found to take the place of each one who shows an intention to withdraw from the bond and thus prevent his lodgment in Ludlow-street Jail. He also, in the opinion of many, hopes to take his seat as Senator, and thus save himself under the statute, as he hopes, from civil arrest, and also from criminal arrest, by proceedings which, it is said upon reliable authority, are to be taken by his counsel to quash the indictment made by the Sessions Grand Jury against him. All his political ingenuity, with such aid as his friends can now bring to him, will be used during the session of the Legislature to restore TWEED, if not to his old political power, to at least render him invulnerable to any proceedings brought against him. This appears to be the plan marked out by TWEED and his friends, from the talk in Tammany circles.

The Sheriff rests easy in mind, feeling confident both of the responsibility of TWEED's bondsmen, and his ability to lay hands upon him should he deem it necessary. His present place of residence is said by some to be the house of his son, RICHARD M. TWEED, in Twenty-seventh-street; others say that he is to be found nightly in the Metropolitan Hotel, where he occupies Room No. 112. Rooms Nos. 114 and 116 open into No. 112. In these apartments Judge DOWLING, Superintendent KELSO, A. D. BARBER and TWEED meet, it is said, in friendly converse, and were there together on Thursday night, though TWEED's presence in the house was denied to everybody not in the Ring. As was asked by several, yesterday, Why could he not hide in his house in Fifth-avenue? Who is to know, if he is uniformly denied by the servants, unless the house is searched? Nobody has heard of its being searched yesterday.

TWEED's position in the Farley hunt for him is like that of some scapegraces of olden times, who, heavily in debt, were constantly checking the pursuit of bailiffs until a favorable change took place in their fortunes.

### The Latest Rumors.

TWEED's whereabouts were still a mystery to the many up to midnight. It was stated at the Metropolitan Hotel that he had been there in the afternoon, but his presence in the house was denied at night. No tidings of Mr. JARVIS could be got at the New-York Hotel; the clerk stated that that officer had not been seen there since early in the morning. At the mansion of the JARVIS family, up-town, it was stated that Mr. JARVIS was sick at his hotel. A second inquiry was made of the clerk of the hotel, who reiterated his first statement. There was a rumor that Mr. JARVIS was near TWEED, and that if he was not arrested by him, that he would be when it was thought necessary. This rumor gained some probability from the fact of the Sheriff's statement that he knew TWEED to be in the City.

There was a consultation of Tammany politicians, last night, at NORTON's head-quarters, in Mercer-street. SHANDLEY, TIM CAMPBELL and others came in during the evening, and soon afterward, about 10 P. M., a carriage was hitched up and NORTON drove away. The business he went on was thought by one of the men present to be of an important character, from the haste with which the party drove away.

## "BOSS" TWEED'S BONDSMEN.

### Examination of Fairchild and Cornell—The "Ring" Quarry.

The examination of "Boss" TWEED's bondsmen, on notification to justify, was continued in Supreme Court, Special Term room, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. At the hour named for the examination the only recognized bondsmen of the defendant present were Mr. KELLY and Mr. FAIRCHILD and CHARLES DEVLIN, the proposed substitute for TERENCE FARLEY. Messrs. FIELD, BARTLETT and BURRILL appeared on behalf of the defendant TWEED, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE conducted the examination on behalf of the people. There were present in Court during the proceedings a large number of interested spectators. After some unimportant corrections made by Mr. KELLY, Mr. CHOATE continued the examination of Mr. FAIRCHILD, who testified that he purchased house No. 167 East Tenth-street from a Mr. BOWDEN, and paid for it $18,250, subject to no mortgage, and, as he believes, with taxes and assessments all paid; his property on Thirty-eighth-street cost about a year ago $7,000, and he estimates it now at $10,000; on this last named property there is an incumbrance of $3,000; the property on West Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets and Ninth-avenue, he bought about a year ago, and estimates his interest in them at about $40,000, exclusive of incumbrances; he has a half interest in three houses and lots on Fifty-sixth-street, (his nephew, Mr. LYSTER, owning the other half,) which he values at $16,000, clear; fourteen lots on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, purchased two years ago, he values at $18,000, with a mortgage for $2,300; his lot on East Twelfth-street and Avenue D, he values at $200,000, with a mortgage of $162,500 he has had the title to the property purchased by him examined by a competent lawyer; has twelve lots on Sixty-eighth-street, near Twelfth-avenue which he values at $15,000, subject to a mortgage of $4,800; has two lots on Seventy-fourth-street valued at $10,000, with an incumbrance of $6,800; has four lots in the neighborhood of Seventy-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, his interest in which he values at $23,000; has four lots on One Hundred and Ninth-street, and two on One Hundred and Tenth-street, valued at $12,800, exclusive of incumbrances; owns sixty feet front on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, west of St. Nicholas-avenue, his interest in which is $7,500; has one lot on Sixty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, valued at $6,000, mortgage $3,000; four lots on One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, value $19,000, mortgage $12,000; nine lots in Williamsburg, on Newton-avenue, near Hague, value $6,000, no mortgage; five lots corner Grand-avenue and Charles-place, Westchester County, value $4,500, mortgage $1,700; 1,200 acres of land on Long Island, near North Islip Station, bought eighteen months ago, value $18,000, mortgage $12,000, net interest $9,000; five lots on Academy-street, New-York, value $3,000, net interest $1,400; twenty lots on the King's Bridge road, corner of Hawthorn-street, purchased last season, value $25,000, mortgage $15,000, net interest $10,000; one lot on Seventy-fifth-street, east of Madison-avenue, value $9,000, mortgage $3,500, net interest $5,500; one-half interest in sixty lots in connection with Mr. POTTER, on Hawthorn-street, value $6,500; three-fourth interest in 164 lots, running from Two Hundred and Sixth-street to Two Hundred and Eleventh-street, interest $12,800; one-third interest in six acres of ground in the same neighborhood, valued at $2,500; half interest in fifteen lots on One Hundred and Forty-first-street, purchased two months ago, valued, exclusive of mortgage, at $8,000; half interest in house No. 61 West Thirty-eighth-street, valued at, exclusive of mortgage, $7,000; half interest in house No. 341 West Fifty-seventh-street, exclusive of mortgage, $9,000; one-third interest in a house in Beach-street, value of interest, $5,000; owns an interest in lease of No. 126 West Twenty-fifth-street, valued at $5,000. Except some wild lands not worth mentioning, the foregoing is all he owns, all of which is, so far as he knows, of good title in him, and valued in all at $260,000; TWEED has no interest in any of the property, and he has given no agreements impairing title; he had never purchased property for TWEED and took title in his own name, except on some rare occasion, when he had an order to purchase and TWEED was out of town, and then the property was turned over the moment he arrived; has never taken title of property under an agreement to convey to TWEED when asked; has never stated that he had half a million of TWEED's property for which the latter had not a scratch of the pen, may have said that he had received notes and checks of TWEED's under those circumstances, but when paid for the property it was turned over to TWEED. With the property he has named in this examination, TWEED had nothing whatever to do; none of the property here named is subject in any respect to any agreement with TWEED, TWEED's friends, or any party other than he has named. He holds bonds and mortgages on property in this City to the amount of $68,000; has bills receivable over and above bills payable to the amount of $50,000; his outstanding debts do not exceed $30,000. Previous to this he has signed no bond for either TWEED or CONNOLLY; has no unsatisfied judgment against him; is surety on the present Surrogate's bond for $5,000; is also surety in $5,000 for a Secretary of a bank, but knows of no other case in which he is surety; could not now tell the amount of taxes on all his property.

In reply to questions put by Mr. BURRILL, the witness stated that he is a judge of real estate, and that the gross valuation which he placed on his real estate is a good deal below what he is certain it would sell for. This closed the examination of Mr. FAIRCHILD, whose affidavit on the bond fixes his property at $300,000.

The next bondsman examined was CHARLES E. CORNELL, who, in reply to Mr. BURRILL, said he was forty-three years of age, and resided at No. 226 East Twelfth-street; is the owner of fifty-four lots on Avenue A, extending from Sixty-third to Sixty-fourth-street; the lots have houses on them, rent for $5,000, and are worth $112,000, exclusive of mortgage; owns another house renting for $1,200, valued at $7,500, exclusive of mortgage; owns five lots in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near St. Nicholas-avenue, valued at $15,000; owns six lots in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, worth, exclusive of incumbrance, $15,000; owns personal property consisting of stock to the amount of $40,000, worth fifty cents on the dollar; owns insurance stock worth $25,000; owns carriages and horses valued at $3,000; his liabilities, aside from mortgages, will not exceed $3,000 or $4,000; the whole of his real estate amounts to $150,500, and his personal estate to $48,000—all of which he regards of the value stated.

By Mr. CHOATE—Was appointed Water Register by TWEED in 1867; has been Councilman, Alderman and Street Commissioner; has no contracts with the City Government, except an interest in the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, from which stone is being taken for the Jefferson Market Court-house; his name is on no bond given to the City or County of New-York; has not within the past six years received any money from the City except as salary for offices held by him; has had no business connection with TWEED for six years past; has not been connected with TWEED in the purchase of real estate within five years past; has received no property or promise of property to indemnify him against liability on this bond; the Oswego Falls Company is incorporated with a capital of $250,000, more than ten per cent. of which has been paid in; the Company has an office here and another in the town of Fulton, N. Y.; has supplied stone to other parties than the City; stone to the City is being supplied under a verbal contract, but under advice of counsel he declines to disclose the parties with whom the contract was made; the Company was organized in 1870; there have been private, but no public rates of its stock within the past year; was the seller himself; TWEED is not a stockholder. (Here Mr. BURRILL objected to the witness answering as to who are the stockholders of the Company, who its officers, what the stock originally cost, or whether the Company had other contracts than those to furnish stone for Jefferson Market; and the answers were refused); has three horses, costing, together, about $500; has three carriages, all of which are kept for his private use; has no other business except that of Water Register, and the quarry business; the insurance stock he owns is of the Tradesmans' Company; the amount is $1,000, and may stand in his wife's name; owns $4,500 of stock in the Lorillard Insurance Company; the house, No. 226 East Twelfth-street, is owned by his wife; the property in Sixty-second-street, consisting of twenty-four lots, is partially improved; it was bought in 1862 or 1863, at a cost of $25,000; refused last year an offer of $110,000 for this property; this offer was not made by TWEED; house and lot No. 65 Third-street, he purchased in 1862 or 1863; has known of no sales in that neighborhood during the past year; the property in One hundred and Twenty-sixth-street he bought in 1862 or 1863; the six lots in One hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, he purchased in 1857 or 1858, and it is not subject to any mortgage; property has recently sold in the latter neighborhood for $3,500 a lot; no person has any interest in the property he has named except himself, and he believes the title to be perfect; the twenty-four lots already mentioned were originally bought between TWEED, FARLEY and himself, and he (witness) subsequently took title from them, all of which occurred early in 1863.

This closed the examination of Mr. CORNELL, except as to the questions relating to the officers, stock and internal organization of the Quarry Company, which the witness had refused to answer, under advice of his counsel. On these questions the parties went before the Court.

Mr. CHOATE asked that the question of the admissibility of the questions be decided upon, but Mr. BURRILL urged that the Court could not intelligently decide as to the admissibility of these questions without being acquainted with the course of examination which had preceded it. Under these circumstances, he suggested that an adjournment be taken until this morning, so as to allow the stenographer time to write out his notes to be submitted to the Court.

Mr. CHOATE then urged that the examination of the other bondsmen proceed in the meantime, and suggested that in his judgment they had no other bondsmen present.

Mr. BURRILL said he was curious to know where Mr. CHOATE got his information. Objections had been taken to questions put to the bondsmen now under examination, and when those were disposed of, and his examination completed, the other bondsmen would be forthcoming.

Judge CARDOZO then directed that a recess be taken until this morning at 11 o'clock.

### Why Tweed's Bondsmen are Frightened.

One of the chief causes of the defection among some of TWEED's bondsmen, and their unwillingness to justify, it is said, is their aversion toward a rigid cross-examination by the Reform lawyers in regard to the property which they possess. Well-informed persons say that they dread divulging the manner in which they hold some of their real estate, and the way in which they purchased it. A considerable portion of their real estate was bought from the City by auction, on payment of ten per cent. of the price, which was generally below the market value. The property was allowed to remain in the name of the City, in some instances, for a period of several years, and was kept in this way by the owners in order to escape the payment of taxes on the property. They took it with a view of keeping it until it advanced in value sufficiently to make it an object to sell it. If they desired to dispose of it, they could readily get a deed from the City after paying the full amount of their bid. It is to prevent the legal exposure of such transactions that some of TWEED's friends, it is believed, are now shirking from becoming his sureties.

### Connolly Finds Bail.

CONNOLLY's bail bonds have been signed by bondsmen for the full amount of $500,000. Sheriff BRENNAN said yesterday that the sureties were satisfactory to him, and that the bondsmen would qualify today. Mr. CONNOLLY's son and nephews are on the bonds. Mr. HOFFMAN has signed for $100,000, and Mr. JOEL FITHIAN is a new bondsman.

### Taxes Unaccounted For—A Fit Subject for Inquiry.

In April last a formal notice of unpaid taxes was sent from the Tax Commissioners' Counsel's office to Messrs. IDEN & Co., doing business corner of Hester and Baxter-streets; but as the amount charged appeared to be greatly exorbitant, these gentlemen determined to get a reduction made, and placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. YARD & FURLONG, of Broadway. It is said that a considerable reduction was made, and that the same was effected by a false affidavit made by some person who personated Mr. IDEN. A copy of this affidavit was obtained and shown to Mr. IDEN, who pronounces it untrue, and says the signature thereto is a forgery, and that he knows nothing about it. It was further ascertained by a reference to the ledger in the office of the Attorney for Collection of Taxes that nothing was credited on foot of Mr. IDEN's taxes, but by a marginal note the amount is marked "dismissed." Mr. IDEN says he paid the money. Where did it go? Where, as it is said, many other cases of a like nature.

### The New Legislature.

There was a large representation last night, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, of members, both from the City and State, of the new Legislature. The gathering seems to have been caused by the impression that the clauses of the new charter would be discussed. No formal meeting was, however, held. The opinions generally expressed were in favor of the provisions of the new charter. The principal topic of conversation was, however, the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday next.

### The Responsibility of Bail.

*From the Evening Post.*

It is understood that the reason why several of Mr. TWEED's bondsmen have determined to withdraw from his bond is that they did not at all comprehend at first the extent of the responsibilities which they were assuming. Each of them supposed that he was binding himself only in the amount in which he "justified," that is in the amount which he testified on oath that he was able to pay. In point of fact, each signer of a bail bond is responsible for the whole amount. All the signers are together responsible for it, and in a suit upon the bond the District-Attorney may select any one or more of the bondsmen at his will, and collect the whole amount from them, leaving them to obtain compensation from the rest. This was not understood at first by Mr. FARLEY and some others on the bond of TWEED, and as soon as they were informed of it by their counsel they withdrew. It now seems very doubtful whether the great head thief will find anybody to stand in his stead under so heavy a risk as this.

### Receiver Tweed.

Persons who have the misfortune to be creditors of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of this City will need to be both shrewd and active if they expect to get anything out of that exploded corporation. It will be recollected that the Commonwealth failed, or rather, was driven into liquidation by Superintendent MILLER last Winter, and finally found itself in the hands of "Gen." WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., who was made receiver. When the Company thus came under Ring control its assets were $250,058 21, and its liabilities $185,478 40. We take Mr. MILLER's word for the correctness of these figures. Soon after Receiver TWEED got hold of the reins he was smart enough to reinsure all the Commonwealth's risks in the Occidental Company of California, paying some $90,000 for the operation, and not forgetting, we presume, a "rake" for himself by way of commission. This reinsurance matter off his hands, the "General" played the part of exhausted receiver until October, when the Chicago fire brought the Occidental Company to grief, and, with this sad event, came back upon the Commonwealth all those Chicago policies which had been reinsured, barring the reinsurance; so that the latter Company was $90,000 worse off than if it had not sheltered itself under the Occidental's wing. The present prospect is that, of the $85,000 surplus cash assets on hand when this young TWEED took hold, nothing is left, and stockholders are not likely to get a cent of the thirty-three per cent. which, even by Mr. MILLER's showing, they were entitled to when the Company was closed up. How would it answer for "Gen." TWEED to favor the parties concerned with a statement of affairs as they now stand? A large circle of mourners would gratefully accept a sign of life in this direction.

## THE GRAND JURY.

### A Further Extension of Time Granted—Why More Indictments Are Not Brought In.

The Grand Jury yesterday officially explained the reason of its delay in not preferring indictments against the corrupt Ring rulers. It is well known to the readers of the TIMES that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer has under deliberation several important cases, and a doubt has been expressed as to the validity of the action of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions during the existence of the first-named jury. This supposition as to the legality of their proceedings has delayed the presentation of indictments, and it was determined, yesterday, to make application for a further extension of time beyond the existence of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The application was granted, and the term was further extended to the 27th of January. In the meantime, the District-Attorney is not apprehensive that any difficulty will be experienced in proving the legality of the indictments already presented by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury reassembled yesterday, but, without examining any witnesses, adjourned to this morning.

At 11½ Judge BEDFORD opened the Court of General Sessions. The Grand Jury entered Court shortly afterward, and the foreman, LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, said:

Your Honor, we have no indictments this morning to present, for the reason which will appear from another subject referred to in that paper. The paper is to ask for an extension of time; if your Honor would read the paper, and allow us to remain in Court to await your answer.

Judge BEDFORD—Certainly. He then took the paper, and having read it carefully, handed it to District-Attorney GARVIN. He also perused it, and said:

I entirely concur in the request of the Grand Jury as to the extension. But I wish to observe that there are some things in that paper which would not be will to make public; it would perhaps be well for no portion of that paper to go further.

After a consultation with the District-Attorney, Judge BEDFORD said:

Mr. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I have carefully read over your request and resolution. I sit here as Judge of this Court, simply for the furtherance of the ends of justice. It is clearly my duty to afford you every facility you may ask for in order to aid you in perfecting the business before you. I therefore unhesitatingly grant your request, and shall direct the Clerk of the Court to enter an order accordingly.

The DISTRICT-ATTORNEY (after consulting with the Grand Jury)—The suggestion I made seems disagreeable to the Grand Jury. For the public interests and public policy, it appeared to me it would be well not to publish the paper. If they differ with me, I shall not offer any objection or try to control them in this matter; but if they talked over it, they might find it better not to publish one or two ideas in it. However, it is a matter of propriety and discretion.

Dr. COMSTOCK—But the object of making the communication at all was that it should be published, and that our fellow-citizens should know why we are so long delayed in the Grand Jury room. We feel it is due to us and to them. They have a right to inquire, and we have a right to answer, why we are kept together so long without any action. I do not think there is any concealment whatever on the point Judge GARVIN refers to. It is well known that this Grand Jury cannot act while the other is in session.

The Grand Jury then retired to deliberate, to the intense disgust of the District-Attorney. After the lapse of several minutes they determined on the publication of the document, which was immediately placed in the hands of the reporters. It is as follows:

*To Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge:*

At much personal inconvenience and neglect of private affairs, this grand inquest has pursued its investigations in the cases of Municipal frauds with all the energy and perseverance it possessed, from the 16th day of November to the present date, and are now compelled to ask your Honor again to extend its time. The reason of this is set forth in the following order, the object of the Jury being to avoid every possible question as to the validity of its final action which might arise were it taken during the existence of the other Grand Jury.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman.

ORDER OF THE JURY.

The Grand Jury hereby instructs its foreman to ask the Court to extend its time to the 27th day of next January. The Grand Jury have resolved not to pass upon the cases of Municipal frauds during the session of the present Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, being fully convinced that any indictments found by them during the existence of the said Oyer and Terminer would either be invalid, or at least give rise to very serious questions which would delay and possibly defeat the ends of justice.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Secretary.

The Court then adjourned to Saturday morning.

### The Republican Primaries in Brooklyn.

The following were elected delegates to the Republican General Committee from the various wards of the city last evening. So far as reported the elections passed off harmoniously:

*First Ward*—Lorin Palmer, Ludivico Bennett, Daniel Ward.

*Second Ward*—James Hanley, A. B. Beende.

*Third Ward*—Samuel McLean, Benjamin F. Tracy, Franklin Woodruff, A. D. Wheelock, A. J. Ormsbee.

*Fourth Ward*—Luke C. Ryder, David Richardson, Samuel Dyas, A. S. Hance, William Gubnow, John Lee.

*Fifth Ward*—John Leary, Benjamin Cromwell, Leander Conklin, James McNally.

*Sixth Ward*—J. W. Peckett, C. Parish, Joseph H. Slippen, D. C. Lyall, A. J. Perry, T. B. Vreeland, M. P. Bestow.

*Seventh Ward*—Henry E. Wheeler, David Stewart, Mathew P. Walker, Joseph Pratt, H. M. Connolly, Jeremiah Bedell, Robert Evans, Wm. H. Banker, John Shaw.

*Eighth Ward*—James Woodhead, Wm. Woods, John Maclennan.

*Ninth Ward*—A. G. Williams, Maurice Fitzgerald, Erastus Cook, John Dreyer.

*Tenth Ward*—Jas. Jourdan, J. T. Norton, Geo. Thomas, John H. Clyme, D. B. Hasbrouck, John T. Henry, Wm. H. Whitlock, L. H. Kerran, John Williams, N. J. Plumb.

*Eleventh Ward*—John P. Douglass, E. V. Fowler, William Stewart, Adam Dodge, A. C. Tate, Wm. H. Barstow, Hugh Armstrong, Thomas Lynch.

*Twelfth Ward*—C. M. Felt, James Johnson, F. S. Johnson.

*Fourteenth Ward*—Samuel T. Maddox, William B. Ralston, John T. Venus, William Young.

*Sixteenth Ward*—Jacob Werth, Edward Terriere, Lewis Frolich, F. W. Obenrier, George Giehl, Charles Foley, Thomas Whitford.

*Seventeenth Ward*—Chauncey Perry, John R. Dowling, Geo. Lamp, C. W. Kennedy, H. S. Bellows, C. E. Lackey, Jas. B. Holmes.

*Eighteenth Ward*—John T. Marshall, Chas. T. Chapman, Carted Petersen, Jos. W. Hageman.

*Nineteenth Ward*—John F. Ames, George H. Fisher, Albert Daggett, W. W. Hamilton, Ernst Walter, Albert Hodges.

*Twenty-first Ward*—Oliver B. Leich, William Suedeker, James W. Flynn, T. C. Wilmarth, Gen. Wm. De Lacy, Dr. Peters, W. Ray, Darwin B. James, Ralph Robb, Alfred Mandell.

A careful canvass of the delegates so far known to be chosen shows that the election has resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Administration party, and in all probability Hon. S. B. DUTCHER will be elected Chairman of the General Committee.

### Christmas Festival at the Institute for Aged and Infirm Colored People.

A grand Christmas festival was given last evening at the Institute for Aged and Infirm Colored People, corner of First-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street. The rooms of the Institution were tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. At 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. HORTON opened the festival by prayer, after which the inmates, to the number of 340, sang some hymns in joyous, hearty manner, very different from the usual method of hymn-singing. Then came some beautiful stereoscopic views, after which more singing and then the distribution of gifts. The gifts, which consisted of candies, being distributed, the inmates sat down to an elegant repast furnished by the managers of the institution. It was 10 o'clock before the festival was brought to a conclusion. Addresses were made by Rev. GEO. MINGINS, of the Howard Mission, and Mr. HENRY CONAN. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. VAN BUREN and family, Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH LOW and family, Mrs. JAS. G. BELKNAP and Miss BLAKEMAN. Among the merriest of the singers was an old colored woman, named MARIA KEARNEY, who some four months ago reached her one hundred and second year. She boasts of being born and raised on JIM COMPTON's plantation, down South. MARIA's board is paid regularly by Mr. COMPTON's descendants, who have secured Mrs. E. HAGAN, the Matron of the Home, that old Aunt KEARNEY, as she is called, is really over one hundred and two years of age.

## RAPID TRANSIT.

### Meeting at Harlem—The Twelfth Ward Citizens Aroused—An Underground Railroad Advocated.

A meeting of the citizens of Harlem was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. There were about 200 persons present.

Mr. ALVIN BARRETT occupied the chair, and in a brief address stated the object of the meeting, and introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The time has arrived when it is necessary for the property-owners of the Twelfth Ward to take some action in regard to the removal of steam on the surface of Fourth-avenue, and for the construction of means of quick transit from the City Hall to Harlem and Yorkville; and

*Whereas*, Numerous organizations of the Nineteenth Ward having the same object in view, have held large meetings and appointed conference committees to take action in regard to the matter, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the tax-payers and property-owners of the Twelfth Ward, do hereby declare that we are ready and anxious to confer with other associations of the East side for the purpose of procuring united and immediate action.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to confer with the committees from other organizations, and to adopt some united plan for the purposes above set forth.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Conference: Henry Waterman, George W. Palmer, Addison Smith, James M. Boyd, Wm. H. Roberts.

Mr. M. M. VAIL, of the Nineteenth Ward, referred to the great political revolution that had recently taken place in the City. In bringing about that revolution he said the people had made their power felt. Heretofore it was impossible for them to effect anything, because Legislatures and City Councils were bought up by the corrupt men who had ruled this City. Now things were changed, and the people had a chance to procure legislation in their own interests. He reviewed the different plans proposed for rapid transit—the elevated railroad, the viaduct scheme, &c. The first, he said, was an apparent failure, while the viaduct plan was so costly that its defeat was insured. He considered an underground road the only feasible and practicable plan. He said that if the Harlem Railroad did not deem it to their interest to construct such a road, it would pay the City well to construct it at the public expense. He said that competent engineers had estimated the cost at about $6,000,000. He referred to the fact that the Harlem Road had never paid the City one cent for its privileges, while it had received from the New-Haven Road over $1,000,000 for the privilege of using its track. It was now running trains at the rate of twenty miles an hour through the heart of the City to the great danger of the lives of citizens. The objection raised against the underground road—that it would interfere with gas-pipes and sewers—was, he said, disposed of by competent engineers, who had given their opinion that these obstacles were very easily surmounted.

Hon. W. A. WHITBECK, Assemblyman elect from the Twenty-first District, and Col. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS addressed the meeting in the same strain, and took a similar view in favor of the under-ground plan.

### Grand Army of the Republic.

The following elections have taken place during the past week:

DAHLGREN POST, NO. 113.

Commander, Wm. McEntee; Senior Vice-Commander, M. J. Powers; Junior Vice-Commander, F. V. Moore; Quartermaster, G. W. Bush; Surgeon, Hane Powell; Chaplain, Martin Gerr; Officer of Day, Christopher R. McDonald; Delegate to Department Encampment, Christopher R. McDonald.

MANSFIELD POST, NO. 35.

Commander, Charles E. Locker; Senior Vice-Commander, Safety Leighton; Junior Vice-Commander, James B. Collins; Quartermaster, Alexander Russell; Surgeon, W. O. Strong; Chaplain, Joseph Duggett; Officer of Day, John A. Reeves; Delegate to Department Encampment, John P. Short.

SEDGWICK POST, NO. 11.

Commander, J. C. Julius Langbein; Senior Vice-Commander, Phelan Devitt; Junior Vice-Commander, Henry Huck; Quartermaster, Alfred G. Bugbee; Surgeon, Henry V. Crawford; Chaplain, Ralph Shorrock; Delegates to Department Encampment, Micael Cregan, Charles Theis and Ira A. Whitman.

SUMNER POST, NO. 24.

Commander, Benjamin F. Finley; Senior Vice-Commander, John Lowery; Junior Vice-Commander, P. H. Rice; Quartermaster, Edward Brown; Officer of Day, John W. Humphrey; Delegates to Department Encampment, George F. Hopper, Martin L. Rouss and Geo. W. Cowtan.

KOLTES POST, NO. 32.

Commander, E. W. Bruemmerhausen; Senior Vice-Commander, W. H. Prevert; Junior Vice-Commander, John Aither; Quartermaster, Charles Behl; Officer of Day, G. Langheree; Delegates to Department Encampment, C. Bentz, W. H. Prevert, H. A. Kraus, Wm. Balser, J. Spangenberg, Frank Ducenhoffer, and H. Brecklin.

CAMERON POST, NO. 79.

Commander, John H. Brady; Senior Vice-Commander, Luke J. Gibney; Junior Vice-Commander, Joseph Schneider; Quartermaster, Thomas Robertson; Surgeon, W. W. Straw; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel B. Willis; Officer of Day, John S. Phillips; Delegate to Department Encampment, Joseph C. Pinkney, John T. Coenan, and A. M. C. Smith.

### County Council of the Union League.

The County Council of the Union League of America met last evening. Mr. D. B. MELLISH offered a series of resolutions, calling for the dismissal of the Police Justices, for the publication of a weekly statement by the Controller, and for smaller election districts. The resolutions were laid over until the next meeting. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, JAMES A. LUCAS; First Vice-President, GEORGE S. MATTHEWS; Second Vice-President, ELIAS B. CONOVER; Secretary, WALTER S. HILL; Corresponding Secretary, WALTER C. CHRISTOPHER; Treasurer, A. A. MARKS. The meeting then adjourned.

### Fire in East Tenth-Street—A Saw-Mill Destroyed—Loss Upward of $20,000.

About 8½ o'clock last night Officer FINNEGAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from the building occupied as a saw-mill, at Nos. 467, 469, 471 and 473 East Tenth-street, by RODMAN & HEPBURN. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a short time the firemen were on the ground and at work, but owing to the inflammable nature of the material stored in the building, the flames spread with such frightful rapidity that in a short time the interior of the building was enveloped in flames. The building is owned by GEORGE GUNTHER, and was damaged about $6,000. RODMAN & HEPBURN's loss in machinery is about $4,000. The buildings, Nos. 469 and 467, also occupied by RODMAN & HEPBURN as a stable, were slightly damaged. Insured for $3,000 in the Eagle, Equitable and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies. The stock, which was composed chiefly of veneerings, and owned by outside parties, was damaged about $10,000. The insurance could not be ascertained.

### Fire in Maiden-Lane Last Night.

A fire occurred at No. 50 Maiden-lane last night, about 12 o'clock. The first and second floors were occupied by WM. BRUNN, dealer in furs, and the third, fourth and fifth floors by JOHN E. STRATTON & Co., dealers in musical instruments. The janitor was found asleep in one of the rooms, and rescued by the Police. The loss, which was considerable, has not been ascertained.

### The Internationalists—An Explanation of the Objects They Have in View by One of Them.

Prof. J. W. HUME, a prominent Internationalist of this City, lectured last evening before a large number of painters on the objects and aims of the organization to which he belongs. He asserted, firstly, that the Internationals were fighting to abolish all class privileges; secondly, to compel social and political equality for both sexes, and equal payment for equal labor to men and women; thirdly, the nationalization of land, the freedom of land and its productions, and also freedom of the means of transit; fourthly, the reduction of the hours of labor, so as to give the laborer more time for improvement and recreation, intemperance and ignorance being, in Mr. HUME's opinion, the result of so much manual labor as ten hours a day; fifthly, education to be undertaken by the State, to be obligatory, gratuitous and secular; sixthly, religion to be ignored, as being a speculative subject, concerning individuals only—no religious creed to be recognized; seventh, by the substitution of a direct system of taxation based upon property, instead of the present indirect system, such taxation to be progressive; eighthly, the abolition of standing armies, as being a provocative to war; ninthly, the adoption of the principle of associated production, instead of that of capitalist production. Mr. HUME spoke strongly in defense of the foregoing propositions, and took occasion to justify most of the acts of the Commune, hesitating only when he touched on the murder of Archbishop DARBOY and the priests. In conclusion he said: "The war is coming, and we should all know what we have to do when it does come. The present systems all need alteration, and the time has come when they must be altered."

Mr. HUME's remarks were heartily applauded, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him, after which several of the working men engaged in a debate, all but one being in favor of affiliation with the Internationalists. Two or three were loud in their praises of the Communists.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28—7 P. M.—The highest barometer has moved from Missouri to the Middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather prevailed east of the Mississippi Wednesday and until Thursday afternoon. Increasing cloudiness with falling barometer is now generally reported with threatening weather and rising temperature in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen at the Rocky Mountain Stations, and cloudy weather with rain is reported from San Francisco. North-westerly winds have backed to south-west with rising barometer and falling temperature in New-England and New-York. Fresh winds from the south and south-east prevail from Lake Superior to Kentucky and westward.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather will probably extend very generally on Friday from the Atlantic coast to the Western Plains, and the barometer will fall with stationary or rising temperature over this area. South-easterly winds with rain on the Gulf coast, and with threatening weather in the Southern and Middle States; south-westerly winds, backing to South, with rising temperature, from New-England to the lower lakes; the lowest barometer move eastward into Illinois, with rain to the southward and snow to the northward of its path, and brisk southerly winds on Lake Michigan by Friday morning. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

### The Trunk Mystery at Chicago—Newspaper Changes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Coroner's jury have been all day investigating the Mrs. Amanda McCoy abortion case. The evidence taken proves pretty conclusively that abortion had been practiced upon the lady, but it was also shown that it had been done before she reached this city. WM. SHOUR, the baggage-master, and Mrs. FAHRENBACH, the female physician, at whose house Mrs. McCOY died, have been discharged, as the evidence failed to criminally connect them with the case. It is rumored today that J. YOUNG SCAMMON and others have purchased the Chicago *Republican*, and that it will be placed under the editorial management of SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, of the Chicago *Tribune*.

### Destructive Fire at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—One of the largest fires that ever occurred in this city has been raging since 10 o'clock. A whole square of buildings, from McALMONT's corner to the Odd Fellows' building, has been destroyed, including the *Journal* printing-office. The Odd-fellows' Building is badly damaged, though it is thought it can be saved. The fire now (11½ P. M.) is about under control. Judge WILSHIRE and a man named STEBBINS were badly hurt by falling timber.

### Terrible Death by Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A report has reached here of a horrible calamity at Floris, Davis County, Iowa, on the South-western Railroad, a few days ago. A man and wife and four children were burned to death in their shanty, the neighbors not being aroused nor the fire discovered until the next morning, when the charred remains of the victims were found in the ashes.

### Sinking of a Man-of-War at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 28.—The steam-frigate *Chattanooga*, lying in the channel at League Island, sprung a leak and sunk. It is supposed she was cut through by ice.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The body found at Quebec in the railway shed, proves to be a subject belonging to a medical man.

The gales of last Saturday evening did great damage in Schoharie County in leveling fences, timber, &c.

The Governor's Message will be in the hands of Mr. SIMONTON, agent of the Associated Press in New-York, on Tuesday morning.

CYRUS PICKARD was hanged, yesterday morning, at London, Ontario, for the murder of DUNCAN MCVANNEL, his employer, last April.

Further advices from Sedalia County confirm the previous accounts of the killing of negroes in Saline County.

A fire at Quebec, yesterday, destroyed about $50,000 worth of property, only partially insured.

Grand Duke ALEXIS arrived at Detroit last evening and proceeded quietly to the Russel House.

The appointment of Marshal CONCHA to be Captain-General of Cuba is reported to have been determined on by the Spanish Government.

A royal decree has been issued at Rome carrying into effect the commercial treaty recently concluded between Italy and the United States.

There is a rumor that Señor ROBERTS, Spanish Minister, will be replaced at Washington by Admiral POLO DE BERNABE, who was recently in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Miss ANNA BELLE HAMILTON, of St. Louis, sixteen years old, committed suicide Wednesday evening. A quarrel with her lover led to the act.

The noon bulletin states that the Prince of WALES had a good night, and that his strength is slowly returning. Prayers for his recovery at the church have been discontinued.

The Reuter News Agency publish, at London, a contradiction of the report that warrants had been sent to England for the arrest of JOHN C. HEENAN, and make a qualified apology.

Rev. Dr. DE WOLF HOWE was consecrated, yesterday morning, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, as Bishop of the new Central Diocese of Pennsylvania.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon RICHARD PIERCE, employed at HARTLEY's quarry, near Garret Mountain, Paterson, fell a distance of seventy feet, and was killed. Coroner BERRY was notified.

The inquest in Louisville, Ky., on the body of Mrs. KLAUSER, who was killed with a hatchet by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. WERNER, last Saturday, revealed the probability that the murderess is deranged on the subject of crime from reading the flashy literature of the day.

Yesterday a final meeting of the Executive Committee of Philadelphia, to provide for the relief of the Chicago and North-western sufferers, was held. The total amount contributed there for Chicago is $260,750, and for the North-west $30,000.

At 9 o'clock last evening ALBERT J. IVES, a brakeman employed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was crushed between two cars at the Hoboken Depot, and was fatally injured. He resided at No. 41 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York.

The trial of 107 citizens and Indians for killing Apache Indians on the Camp Grant Reservation, Arizona, has developed the fact that the Indians were not on the reservation, but engaged in depredations against the white settlers.

RICHARD HOWARD, a laborer employed on the Montclair Railroad, was killed yesterday morning while working under an embankment about four miles above Little Falls. He was buried with another man by the caving in of the embankment. His companion was taken out alive.

Nearly eighteen inches of rain have fallen in California. Railroad and telegraph lines in all parts of the State are badly affected. The farmers are making great efforts to plant a much larger area of wheat this year than ever before. Nearly half of last year's crop available for shipping remains in the State.

Judge GAMBLE yesterday granted a rule of Court upon Bishop O'HARA, of Scranton, requiring him to appear before him on Jan. 3 next and show cause why he (the Bishop) should not revoke his letter of Nov. 6 last, and restore Father STACK to his pastorate, as he enjoyed it previous to that time.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath.

### Speech of the Emperor on the National Policy.

### Circulation of the Bank of France to be Increased.

### Fears of a German Reoccupation of France.

### Italian Prelates Expressing Friendship for the New Government.

### The German Fleet En Route for Rio Janeiro.

## AUSTRIA.

### Speech of Emperor Francis Joseph at the Opening of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—In the Reichsrath, today, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH delivered the speech from the throne with which the session is usually opened. After the customary formal congratulations, His Majesty proceeds to deal with home questions. His readiness to grant extreme concessions, he is sorry to say, has not brought internal harmony to the State, as desired. The Crown, while it contemplates the existence of separate kingdoms with constitutional satisfaction, claims that its acts are in the interest of the whole Empire as well as of individual States. Great stress is laid on the enforcement of and obedience to the laws. The Government will accede to the wishes of Galicia in so far as they are compatible with the interests of the Empire. Measures are promised which will render the Reichsrath a completely representative body. Bills to reform electoral abuses, to develop the landwehr system, and to improve the pecuniary condition of Government officials and the poorer clergy will be submitted. The prompt settlement of the educational questions is recommended. Regret is expressed at the fact that a portion of the Empire remains unrepresented in the Reichsrath, where alone the attainment of an understanding is possible. The Deputies are exhorted to supply the spiritual and material wants of the country. The Emperor closes by declaring that Austria, weary of internal conflicts, desires peace and order; the times were never more prosperous; the aspect of Europe, and the foreign relations of the Empire, are favorable for peace and the unification of Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath today elected Herr HOPFEN President, and Herren VIDULICH and GROCK Vice-Presidents.

## FRANCE.

### Urgent Need of Increased Circulation of the Bank of France—Reported Bourbon Movements.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In the National Assembly today, President THIERS insisted that the committee who have under consideration the proposed act allowing an increase in the circulation of the Bank of France, submit their decision to the Assembly immediately for its action. He said the present circulation of the bank was only 22,000,000 francs below the maximum amount now allowed by law; and threatened that the Committee should bear the responsibility of the delay in affording relief to the French people from the scarcity of the circulating medium. The Committee, spurred by M. THIERS' threat, finally, though unwillingly, promised to submit their proposals at tomorrow's sitting of the Assembly. The Paris papers of this evening assert that Prince BISMARCK is seeking a pretext for the reoccupation by German troops of the evacuated French provinces. The *Mot d'Ordre* is the authority for a report that the Prince DE JOINVILLE is about to resign his seat in the Assembly to strengthen the position of the Duke D'AUMALE. President THIERS gives a State dinner on Saturday, in honor of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the Brazils, now in Paris. There is a report that a French squadron will proceed immediately to Greece to support the claims of French citizens to the silver mines of Laurium.

## GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Victor Emmanuel Congratulated by the Italian Bishops—Holiday Season in England.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Several Italian Archbishops and Bishops waited on the King of Italy on Christmas and presented the congratulations of the season.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Business will be partially suspended on Saturday, the 30th. The cotton markets will be closed at Liverpool, and little business will be transacted in London. New Year's Day will be observed as a close holiday. The Stock Exchange, the cotton and other markets will be closed, and business will be wholly suspended.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The German squadron bound for Rio Janeiro to settle the difficulty between Brazil and Germany is hourly expected to appear off the mouth of the Tagus.

### Speech by Mr. Childers to His Constituents—Request of the Citizens of Lyons to Have Their City Released from Military Rule.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 A. M.—Right Hon. Mr. CHILDERS addressed his constituents at Pontefract last evening. He announced the entire recovery of his health, and that he will take his seat at the next session of Parliament. In an allusion to American affairs, Mr. CHILDERS said that the present cordial union between England and America was due to the careful and determined policy of Lords DERBY, CLARENDON and GRANVILLE. The report that the Allan Steamship line has been sold proves unfounded.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A deputation from Lyons waited upon President THIERS today, and asked him to raise the state of siege existing in that city. M. THIERS promised to consider the subject. The Count DE REMUSAT has forwarded to Berlin a reply to the last dispatch from Prince BISMARCK.

### Kuklux Trials—Sentence of the Prisoners.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28.—In the United States Court this morning, JOHN S. MILLER was found guilty. Judge BOND announced the decision of the Court, overruling Mr. STANBERRY's motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. All the defendants so far convicted, and who have pleaded guilty, have been sentenced. The following are the sentences: John W. Mitchell, five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000; Sherrard Childers, William Montgomery, Evans Murphy, Hezekiah Porter, R. H. Mitchell, Sylvanus Shearer, Hugh Shearer, William Shearer and James B. Shearer, each eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of $100; Dr. Thomas B. Whitesides, one year's imprisonment and a fine of $100; John S. Mills, three months' imprisonment and a fine of $20.

## THE PRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

### Real and Pretended Reformers—The One-Term and Other Doctrines of the Season.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.
*Chicago Evening Journal.*

The public is by this time well aware of the personal hostility of Senators TRUMBULL, SUMNER and SCHURZ to President GRANT, and that the cause of their hostility is not an honorable one. The fact of Mr. TRUMBULL's disappointed aspirations for the Presidency in times past—of his being snubbed when LINCOLN was nominated and renominated, and embittered when GRANT was selected in 1868—is notorious among politicians; and it is also well known that he is now extremely anxious to become GRANT's successor, but sees "a lion in his path" in the person of GRANT himself, and to get him out of the way—to destroy the confidence of the Republican Party and of the country in his integrity and fitness, and thus improve his own chances in the Republican National Convention of the coming Presidential year—is, no doubt, the secret of his present factious efforts against the Administration. Mr. TRUMBULL is possessed of some elements of statesmanship, but this disease, or monomania—this unfortunate affliction of having the Presidency on the brain, which has rendered so many otherwise great and useful public men of our day and generation petty and contemptible—so completely overmasters and destroys his power of usefulness that he is unconsciously trifling with destiny, and frittering away the advantages of a precious opportunity of enrolling his name among the really great and distinguished statesmen of the age.

AN ACT OF POLITICAL INJUSTICE.
*Boston Evening Traveller.*

We have been taught that great service shall receive its reward by the past history of our country; that wisdom and honesty are to be sustained; that the people are ready to stand by a faithful public servant. This is one encouraging lesson taught by our Republic—a lesson we should not forget when it is proposed to go out of the way to withdraw from the foremost man in our history of war and peace for the last ten years that recognition which our ancestors extended to the great men of their time, and which we have in our day extended to ours with so much honor and advantage to ourselves. Looking back we can see that it would have been a discouraging calamity had Mr. LINCOLN failed of a renomination—discouraging to the people who believe in a wise leader, and discouraging to those who labor faithfully and honestly for the public good. If Gen. GRANT, with his civil and military record, which cannot be blotted out, is to be deprived by us of that measure of confidence and that opportunity which have been accorded to those of his predecessors who labored in critical times, and solved the hard problems before them, it will be an act of political injustice, injurious to the party which he represents, and by no means serviceable to the country whose future prosperity and honor depend upon the success of the policy he is endeavoring to carry out, as well as upon its fidelity to tried and trusty leaders.

THE ANIMUS OF THE OPPOSITION.
*Buffalo Commercial.*

The most prominent champions, then, of the civil service reform movement are sore-headed because they could not fill that service with men of their own selection. They never will admit that GRANT will be a satisfactory reformer; for, with them, satisfactory reform means the appointment of the men recommended by themselves.

DISAPPOINTED.
*Titusville Morning Herald.*

We may doubt whether Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL do not really feel chagrined that the President has laid the ax at the root of so many official abuses, and met the demands of the country with so much promptitude and decision. For what the enemies of the Administration want is "abuses:" something to harp on and to "fire" the public mind.

ROGUE REFORMERS.
*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

We now believe that SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, TIPTON, or any of the "immortal ten" will cling to their supposed control of appointments. Congress don't mean this kind of reform. It is willing to "reform" the President, heads of Departments, and all and singular—aside from itself. It is well known that SUMNER's hostility to the President had its origin in this very evil. He wished to absolutely control the appointment of a Minister to England, and did for a time. When this prerogative was taken away he became an enemy. SCHURZ is partially censurable in the same direction. So of other Senators.

WHO IS HIT?
*Troy Daily Times.*

The papers which are unfriendly to the "Administration Senators" claim that the President's Message accompanying the report of the Civil Service Commission is a rebuke of the President's friends in the Senate. Certainly, the latter bear it very well and gracefully. It does not wound them at all. But the "lame ducks" appear to be on the other side of the Senate.

"THE PHARISEES OF THE SENATE."
*Yonkers Statesman.*

Senators SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and others are making a handle of civil service reform. Judge TRUMBULL has ached for many years because the people have not been able to perceive that he was himself the proper man for President. He was sore at the preference of LINCOLN, and was himself a Johnson man. Mr. SUMNER has also the same Presidential distemper. Mr. SCHURZ is restless; his vanity has been wounded by the President, and wounded vanity never heals. We do not say in this connection that Mr. SUMNER is a vain man.

A MASTER STROKE.
*Portland (Me.) Press.*

The very praiseworthy *coup d'état* by which Mr. GLADSTONE abolished the purchase system in the British Army by royal warrant, while a parliamentary measure to effect the same purpose was being shelved by the House of Lords, has been paralleled by the action of President GRANT in promptly adopting and putting in operation a practicable scheme of civil service reform while the *doctrinaires* of Congress were busily engaged in discussing and quarreling over the preliminaries of a like measure. It is one of the most brilliant pieces of strategy which the man who conquered LEE, and afterward conquered himself by gracefully yielding to the will of the people in the San Domingo business ever conceived.

THE ONE-TERM DOCTRINE.
*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The one-term argument rests exclusively upon the idea that any man elected to the Presidency will become a scoundrel during his four years of office, for the sake of a re-election. It is a malversation of the prayer: "Deliver us from temptation." It would make a President a St. Simon Stylites sitting pensively upon a pillar and looking back upon his past life with certain blank and indefinite hopes of an undeserved heaven. We prefer a President who desires a second term and will work forward with that healthy ambition. We prefer most of all that the people should judge this matter, and that Mr. GREELEY's principle of universal suffrage and general amnesty should be extended to Presidents of the United States. Let them be eligible for office, and let the people sit in judgment.

HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY.
*Waterbury (Conn.) Daily American.*

Now had the President been desirous of dodging the issue, all that was necessary was to pass the matter over to Congress, which was, indeed, what everybody expected. A word or two to his friends in Congress would then have been sufficient to stave off any decided action. But what does he do? Having accepted these rules and regulations for his own conduct of the civil service, he announces that they will be put into operation at once, and merely asks Congress to arrange for the expense, and to provide for the permanency of the new system, which is now contingent on the Presidential will simply.

THE TALKERS AND THE WORKERS.
*Chicago Post.*

Thus, noiselessly and without pretension, while SCHURZ and SUMNER have been orating for the public ear, President GRANT has voluntarily instituted radical civil service reform without any mandatory law. He has done what, we venture to say, no President who has ever occupied the White House would have voluntarily undertaken, adopted a code of restrictions which has put it out of his power to make use of the vast patronage at his disposal for any political or corrupt purpose whatever.

THE PRACTICAL REFORMER.
*Quincy (Ill.) Daily Whig.*

To President GRANT belongs the credit of inaugurating the first practical movement in the direction of actual reform in the civil service.

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.
*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

It ought to be possible, while opposing GRANT's nomination, to give him credit for what he has done in this as in other respects. Civil service reform cannot be accomplished by the Executive unsupported by Congress and the people. While it has been considerably agitated of late, there has been no evidence that the leaders of either political party, as a whole, have favored, or that the mass of voters would sustain it. President GRANT has proceeded in a reasonable and safe policy. He recommended the subject to Congress; a Commission was authorized by that body and appointed by the President; the Commission has studied out the details of a practical reform, and reported them; the President has adopted their recommendations, and promised to put them in force. He now calls upon Congress and the country to sustain him.

BE CANDID.
*Cambridge (N. Y.) County Post.*

On the test vote, ten Senators of the Republican faith put themselves on the record as uncompromisingly hostile to GRANT's renomination, among whom was Senator FENTON, of this State. While the action of these men is legitimate, it is still a matter of regret. The fault with them is, not that they are opposed to the renomination of the President,—for this is at all times their right, and, under certain circumstances, their duty,—but that, while claiming to be friends, they endeavor to assail him to his death. If GRANT has done wrong to the State that should destroy the confidence of the public, let these Senators make them known, not to a packed committee at Washington, but to the country at large. If Senators SUMNER, WILSON, TRUMBULL or FENTON think that to nominate Gen. GRANT would be a serious mistake, let them say so at once, but say it boldly, and not endeavor to "run with the hare and hold with the hounds."

A COURAGEOUS REFORM.
*Utica Morning Herald.*

No doubt can exist that the popular sentiment has called for this action. It may subject the President to misrepresentation, for that is now the business of his enemies. Surely only the highest courage and self-abnegation could have prompted it. It is a new method, affecting the interests of many men, adopted by the President, according to law, on his own responsibility. As a new measure, it will involve at the beginning some awkwardness and friction. At best, it cannot bring the millennium. Public officers cannot be better than the human materials of which they are made. In the height of the coming Presidential contest, adverse criticism will be a matter of course. The President, however, faces all the untoward circumstances, and casts all his influence on the side of reform.

A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE.
*Concord (N. H.) Independent Statesman.*

The President's message, transmitting the report of the Civil Service Reform Commissioners, will be read with interest and satisfaction by the great majority of the American people. The message indulges in no evasions, and no claptrap. It is a plain, unequivocal indorsement of the results to which the Commissioners have arrived, and an earnest appeal to Congress for the means and authority to carry out their recommendations. Let every friend of reform strengthen the hands of the President, and some of us will live to see the work accomplished.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONSISTENCY.
*Lansing (Mich.) State Republican.*

Wherever official dishonesty is found, let it be exposed, and the place filled by better men. No one is more heartily in favor of civil service reform than President GRANT is. He advocated it one year ago, he advocates it in his recent message.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND RENOMINATION.
*New-Haven Palladium.*

It is absurd to charge that if the sentiment of the voters who make up the Republican Party is opposed to the renomination of Gen. GRANT, the office-holders can compel the Convention to place him at the head of the ticket. But whatever may be the influence which a President can exert in politics through the present system of appointment to office, the civil service reform about to be adopted will make it void. As a matter of fact we believe it can be proved that office-holders under our present system exert much more influence in Congressional and Senatorial elections than they do in Presidential, and that almost every argument against allowing a President to be re-elected will apply with much stronger force against allowing a Congressman or Senator a second term.

REPUTED SLANDERS.
*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

There is, perhaps, not one person in a dozen who reads the papers who has not read that GRANT has been growing rich out of his office; that he is suspected of taking bribes; that he is a gift taker, that he appoints his relatives to office and those who have given him large presents, and so on indefinitely. The NEW-YORK TIMES recently took up these charges and answered them with an explicitness that must put to shame, if they be susceptible of shame, those who originated them. Of the hundreds of Democratic papers and orators that have given currency to these lies, it is safe to say that not one will ever retract or correct them. How noble is such political warfare!

THE PRESIDENT'S TRUE FRIENDS.
*Ohio State Journal.*

When you find a man howling about GRANT and complaining that he shows a lack of appreciation of public men, it is safe to inquire what office that man wanted which he did not get. GRANT's friends are found among the honest yeomanry, the masses of the people who care nothing about the disappointments of unworthy men, the unselfish, industrial classes of the country, and the patriotic citizens of every kind and degree. His enemies are discovered chiefly among the many who made a grab for the spoils and were found unworthy. Those are they who find a lack of wisdom in the Administration, who have doleful forebodings of the future, and who fear the corrupting influences of the appointing power, if GRANT shall be renominated.

THE PRESIDENT STILL AHEAD.
*Lafayette Daily Journal.*

The President is a little ahead yet. While Mr. TRUMBULL and other would-be Presidents were making windy speeches, and talking about civil service reform, Gen. GRANT went at the matter with his usual directness, and, lo! the thing is actually done. All the material improvements contemplated by Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution are practically accomplished in the regulations adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners appointed by the President, whose action the President approved and commended in a special message.

THE AMENITIES OF THE SEASON.
*The Uniontown (Penn.) Standard.*

As the present is the season of Congress immediately preceding a Presidential election, it will be the focal point, at which the smouldering wrath of soreheads will be exploded, and the long ropes which the famishing candidates for President, Cabinet appointments, foreign missions, &c., by which money may be made or stolen, have, since the last Presidential election, been laid to oust GRANT and to get into his place, are now to be brought into practical use. It is, of course, understood that the mission in such case, is to be useless, so far as practical business is concerned. The soreheads in the House and Senate will screech and scream in the style of the "Pope's greater excommunication," cursing him for the future and the past, for his commissions and omissions, in standing, sitting or traveling, in all his friendships and relationships.

### The Funeral of a Friend of the Poor.

A touching scene was presented yesterday in the last sad rites paid to a devoted laborer among the poor children of the City. Mrs. J. MACY, wife of Mr. MACY, the Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, died suddenly on Christmas night, and her funeral took place yesterday in the Harlem Congregational Church. Numbers of the poor children from the German Industrial School and the East River School, to whom she had rendered so many services of kindness, gathered around the coffin, strewed it with flowers, and sang the sweet songs amid many tears which they had often sung in the Sunday meeting together. Many poor persons, befriended by the deceased, came to pay their last tribute of affection. The house was filled with the teachers and superintendents of the Children's Aid Society, as well as other friends. Among others, were present Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, Mr. HOWARD POTTER and R. O. LIVINGSTON. The exercises were conducted by the pastor of the Church, the Rev. Mr. MATHIAS and Rev. C. L. BRACE.

### An Alleged Mercenary Marriage—Domestic Troubles—Charges and Counter-Charges.

The case of EMIL JUSTH against VIRGINIA N. JUSTH, involving domestic discord, was up before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to continue an injunction restraining the husband from interfering with the wife or her children. According to the wife's story, she married plaintiff while she was yet very young, being worth, in her own right, considerable wealth; that soon after marriage they went to Europe, and on the voyage and subsequently he ill-treated her, with a view, as she claims, to extort from her the control of her property; that subsequently, by duress, he obtained from her a written confession of criminality with others, of which she was not guilty; that finally they separated, she giving him $30,000, he surrendering all papers reflecting on her character, and leaving her the exclusive control of the children. The husband having, as alleged, violated this agreement, and annoyed her at her residence, the injunction in question was issued.

The husband now sets up in opposition to the existence of the injunction that the $30,000 given him was a part of his own money given to improve her property, and that she is about to remove the children beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Court was of opinion that the affidavits against the husband were of such a character that he should have an opportunity to answer them, and for this purpose adjourned the case until the 15th of next month.

## THE INDIANS.

### Report of the Board of Commissioners—Condition of the Tribes—Prospects of Peace—Suggestions for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following is an abstract of the third annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners: The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are generally contented upon their new reservation. The schools, under care of the Friends, are gaining their confidence, and their condition has sufficiently improved during the last year to warrant the expectation of a satisfactory advancement in the future.

The condition of the Osages is most unsatisfactory. On the representations of the Committee of the Board, that the Government would protect them in the proposed new reservation in the Indian Territory, they consented last year to remove. Nevertheless, there are many trespassers on the land to which they were removed. In addition to this trouble, a new survey, which assumes to change the ninety-sixth parallel as heretofore located, if correct, deprives them of the greater part of the tillable land upon which they have settled, and already made valuable improvements. The continuation of the trespasses on Indian lands, in spite of the oft-repeated warning of the Government, seems to be the result of past failures to enforce the laws for the protection of the reservations. The squatters still believe that there is no real intention to interfere, and nothing but forcible ejection will undeceive them. The justice of your determination to enforce the laws and maintain the honor of the Government, by keeping its pledges to the Indians, cannot fail to be sustained by the people of the country.

The only other Indians who have caused any serious trouble are the Apaches of New-Mexico and Arizona. Attention has already been called to the situation of this tribe, their eager desire for peace, their starving condition, and the opinion of the Indian Agents and army officers, that, with means to feed and clothe them, they could be kept at peace. Unable to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the purpose, the Indian Department was powerless, and the Apaches were left to obtain food and raiment as they best could—usually by stealing from the settlers or travelers on the highway. As many of their valleys, where they previously cultivated corn, were occupied by settlers, and their mountains overrun by gold prospectors, who hunted their game, and no attempt had ever been made by the Government, either by treaty or conference, to consider their rights or necessities, this conduct of the Apaches ought not to surprise us. At the urgent solicitation of the Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, Congress, at its last session, made an appropriation of $70,000 for the special purpose of correcting this evil, and this money becoming available on the 1st of last July, the Board, at its meeting in May, directed its Secretary to proceed to New-Mexico and Arizona, to make arrangements to bring these roving Apache Indians upon suitable reservations, and to feed, clothe, and otherwise care for them. His offers of peace were received by the Apaches with great eagerness, several thousands of them immediately coming in upon the reservations selected for them, and latest advices show that the remainder will soon follow, if not deterred from doing so by improper influences.

The clearly defined allotment of their respective duties to the Indian agents and the military officers in the Indian country, can hardly fail to secure harmony of action, and it is hoped that capable Christian agents may soon be appointed to represent the Department of the Interior upon the reservation. It is believed that the policy, if faithfully sustained and persisted in by the military and civil officers commanding in Arizona and New-Mexico, will be successful, as it has been elsewhere.

The attempt to defeat it by the arrest of Indians upon the reservation who have made peace, for acts alleged to have been committed in time of war, should be resisted; otherwise the act of the Government upon whose faith their surrender is made becomes one of mere treachery. From the time of the Gadsden purchase, when we came into possession of their country, until about ten years ago, the Apaches were the friends of the Americans. Much of the time since then the attempt to exterminate them has been carried on, at a cost of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 per annum, with no appreciable progress made in accomplishing their extermination. But the activity of the military has accomplished its only legitimate and proper end, that of compelling in the Indians an earnest desire for peace. To persist in war under such circumstances would be not only barbarous in the extreme, but an inexcusable waste of the funds and resources of the Government.

The condition of the partially civilized tribes on established reservations has materially improved. The condition of the Indians in Oregon and Washington is vastly better than individual statements and common rumor have led us to anticipate. Many of them are industrious, and labor on their reservations, and others, as at Grand Ronde and along Puget Sound, labor for the farmers or at the saw-mills, and receive the commendation of their employers and the agents. They have adopted the costume and are rapidly acquiring the habits of the whites.

A serious detriment to the progress of the partially civilized Indians is found in the fact that they are not brought under the domination of the law, so far as regards crimes committed against each other. The difference in the characteristics of the various tribes, together with the differences in the degree of civilization to which they have attained, seems to render it impossible to frame any general law equally applicable to all. To attempt the enforcement of civil or statute law in a tribe of Indians when first brought into peaceful relations with the Government is not deemed expedient. Nor would it be practicable, for the reason that the savages are unable yet to distinguish between such enforcement and acts of war. But when they have adopted civilized costume and civilized modes of subsistence, we owe it to them and to ourselves to teach them the majesty of civilized law, and to extend to them its protection against the lawless among themselves.

Many of the partially civilized Indians are ready for the allotment of their lands in severalty, and this should be done as rapidly as possible under some regulation which would prevent the alienation of such lands for a term of years.

The frequent removal of Indians has led to a general distrust of the designs of the Government with regard to them, and the fear of such removal has deprived them of all incentive to improve their lands, or to labor more than is necessary for a merely comfortable subsistence. The members of the Board, as opportunity has offered, have endeavored to quiet their distrust and induce them to labor on the lands with the belief that they should be protected in their rights.

The condition of the Mission Indians in Southern California demands the serious attention of the Government. In the year 1860, according to the records of the mission, they harvested 35,070 bushels of wheat, and owned 67,782 horned cattle, 107,173 sheep, 3,964 horses and mules, and 1,040 hogs. The choice spots from San Francisco on the north to San Diego on the south were owned and occupied by them. Thirty-eight years ago, by a Mexican law, their lands and stock, before held in common, were divided among them. Since they have come under the control of the United States these lands have been taken from them, and they are now poor. They are scattered through the Counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego and Santa Barbara, and number perhaps 3,500 souls. They have a good knowledge of the manual-labor occupations of the country, and perform the most of it themselves, as herders, farm-hands, grape-gatherers, &c., and are in fact the slaves of vassalage to the whites, and their women furnish most of the domestic labor of the country. The meaner class of whites either cheat the Indians out of the pay for their labor, or pay them in that which increases their demoralization.

The civilized tribes in the Indian Territory have held the second session of their annual Congress, and clearly demonstrated their ability to legislate wisely for their own welfare and that of their neighboring tribes. Delegates were present from the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws, Seminoles, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands; and though it was the first time that several members had ever attended such a meeting, yet their conduct was good, and the proceedings altogether animated and harmonious. The marked ability of some of the speakers, and the general talent displayed at this council will compare favorably with that found in older legislative bodies.

The Oneida Indian reservation in Northern Wisconsin remains as reported last year.

Lastly, we may refer to the Winnebagos and Pottawatomies, who, in having been for so many years under the care of the missionaries and in contact with civilized life, prefer to abandon their tribal relations altogether, and assume the duties of citizens.

The system of appointing Indian agents nominated by missionary societies commends itself to the judgment of the Board, as having effected a manifest improvement in the agencies where it is fully operative.

From March 23, 1871, to Dec. 5, 1871, the Executive Committee examined 1,136 vouchers, including cash accounts of superintendents and agents, representing a cash disbursement of $2,240,7[illegible], being vouchers for Indian goods, annuities, services, &c., amounting to $3,410,759 34, and cash accounts of superintendents and agents amounting to $1,889,170 [illegible].

The same care which was taken in the purchase and inspection of the Indian annuity goods last year under the same Committee—Messrs. GEORGE H. STUART, ROBERT CAMPBELL, WILLIAM E. DODGE and JOHN V. FARWELL—was continued this year, and, as will appear from their report, (Appendix A A,) with much advantage to the service. The confidence inspired in the minds of merchants, manufacturers, and dealers in subsistence, that the awards would be fairly made, largely increased the number of bids and lessened the prices.

In May nearly $500,000 worth of annuity goods were purchased "at and below the lowest market prices," and in May and June, beef, bacon, flour and other subsistence stores, to the amount of $1,758,729 [illegible], were purchased at prices averaging much below what had been paid before the Board began to exercise its superintendence.

The price paid for beef on the hoof this year averaged 2.06 cents per pound, as against 4.39 cents per pound last year. The amount purchased, 27,441,750 pounds of beef, cost $714,996 35. The same amount at last year's prices would have cost $1,204,692 82, a difference of $489,696 [illegible] in favor of the present year. While part of this difference may be fairly attributed to a decline in value, it is chiefly due to the competition induced by the reasons given above.

Increased experience in dealing with the Indians only tends to confirm the Board more and more in the wisdom of the policy of peace so uniformly advocated by the President, and supported by the liberality of Congress and the humane sympathies of the people; and the Board confidently look forward to the day when the bitterness which now assails this policy in some parts of the United States, where it is least understood, will fill a page in history as unnatural and curious as that which records the old hatred against freedom and the friends of the slave.

For the uniform kindness and patience with which the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the several committees of Congress having charge of Indian affairs, have listened to the suggestions of the Board, and the courtesy and good-will extended toward its members by all the officers of the Executive Departments, the General and all the officers of the army, with whom they have had any intercourse, the Board desire to return their most grateful acknowledgments.

### Gen. Schofield's Report on Military and Indian Affairs in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD's report on the present condition of military and Indian affairs in Arizona, says that a state of war with the Apaches has existed for many years, the troops have been constantly in the field, incurring extraordinary losses and expenses; the remoteness of the scene of hostilities from the sources of supply necessitates very large expenses for transportation, &c. The necessary result is, that whether the troops in Arizona be few or many, their cost per man must be much greater than the average of the entire army, which disproportion is still more increased by the cost of constant active operations against the Indians. During the years 1869 and 1870, a large proportion of the Apaches were gathered on temporary reservations, near certain designated military posts, but some thousands still remained at large and committed depredations whenever opportunity offered. The belief that some of these depredations were committed by Indians from these reservations was given as an excuse for acts, on the part of some of the people of Arizona, no less barbarous than those which characterize the Apaches. Those Indians on the reservations paid for a large part of the rations issued to them, by supplying hay and wood at much less cost to the Government than that paid to the contractors, to the military posts. It has been suggested that this may explain the Camp Grant massacre. The meagre appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department for the years 1870-71, rendered necessary a great reduction of expenses in Arizona. A portion of the troops were withdrawn, unnecessary posts were abandoned, expensive depots that could be dispensed with were broken up and economy practised.

Immediately following this reduction reports of Indian outrages in Arizona were multiplied, and loud protests arose from the people of that Territory, accompanied by denunciations of the Department Commander, Gen. STONEMAN. Then followed the Camp Grant massacre, which Gen. SCHOFIELD reports in some detail. A few days' later news was received from Camp Apache, near by, that the Apaches had broken out in open war. The vigorous measures promptly adopted by the Department Commander, Gen. CROOK, were sufficient to deter the large majority of the Indians from engaging in war, while the efforts of the Indian Peace Commissioner and officers of the army to convince the Indians of the good faith and humane purpose of the Government seem to have been successful. It is reported that nearly all the Arizona Apaches have gone upon the reservations designated, and hopes are entertained of a lasting peace.

## THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

### Emphatic Denial by the Governor—A Singular Narrative of Events as Given by an Eye-Witness.

The following telegram was received on Wednesday in this City:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.

*D. B. Sickels, No. 29 Broad-street:*

The reports about Chicot troubles are mainly false, no outrages having been committed except the lynching of the murderers of WYNN. Since that all has been under direction of civil authorities, and no disturbance.

O. A. HADLEY, Governor.

On the other hand to this we find the following private letter published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and vouched for as authentic:

LAKE VILLAGE, Chicot County, Ark., Dec. 19.

DEAR FATHER: We are having quite an exciting time here. Cold-blooded murder stalks unchecked through the land. Some two weeks since an election took place here to ascertain the voice of the people relative to an appropriation of $900,000 to two different railroads being constructed in the north-east corner of this county. The great majority of both whites and blacks were decidedly opposed to any such appropriation of the public funds of the county; but yet the carpet-bag officials pronounced the decision in favor of the appropriation. Out of this affair, two parties, one W. E. WYNN, colored attorney, from Washington City, and J. SAUNDERS, an old resident here, got into a dispute. The affair occurred in a grocery kept by one CURTIS GARRETT, who handed a bowie-knife to SAUNDERS, who stabbed WYNN, and he expired in ten minutes. While the parties were skirmishing, it seems that one JASPER DUGGAN prevented WYNN from escaping out of the grocery. SAUNDERS, DUGGAN and GARRETT were immediately arrested and lodged in the jail. The Sheriff immediately summoned some forty negroes to guard the jail, which they did for two days; but on the third day some 150 negroes entered the town, drove the guards from the jail, demanded the keys from the Sheriff, and took the prisoners from the premises, and, dragging them some 200 yards distant, they were literally shot to pieces by the excited mob of vigilants. The lifeless bodies were then deposited within the jail walls, and after remaining there for two days we were allowed by the negroes the privilege of interring the remains. The negroes here are most thoroughly excited, and have taken possession of the situation.

All the whites have left town, and the negroes have everything their own way. I cannot help but think that most serious troubles will yet be the result of proceedings here. The negroes are organized in military companies, and the worst of all they are prompted and led on by white carpet-baggers—one DERRY DOWNS, who holds the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and JAMES MASON, Senator (colored) from this district. Another negro official from Cincinnati, BARBOUR by name, is also at the head, stirring up thing generally. They have guards at every entrance leading into the town, but do not as yet prevent the whites from free passage to and from. The negroes completely gutted GARRETT's store, and they are at present drawing their supplies from his place, about one mile from town.

A detachment of thirty, headed by DOWNS and MASON, left town yesterday morning for the hills, hearing that some white men were there gathering to oppose them in their present control of affairs. My companion, ALF, accompanied Capt. SIMMS and others after them, to dissuade them from their purpose. But their efforts proved of no avail. The party continued on, and had not been heard from by sundown last night. This morning I hear their drums beating for morning reveille.

That squad of twenty, if ambushed, or should any of them receive injury in their reconnoitering, will doubtless open the ball, and where it will end the Lord only knows.

The whites are, beyond question of doubt, completely cowed, without power of successful competition. In fact, the influential ones have crossed the Mississippi River to Greenville, and those that remain are not in force sufficient to check the negroes should they start the work of blood and fire. If spared, I will communicate further particulars as events develop themselves.

The body of the negro WYNN is still lying in state, in a metallic coffin, at the Court-house. I know of no other reason for keeping the remains thus publicly exposed this length of time, than that to work up the feelings of the negroes to the highest pitch of excitement. From your son,

NELSON.

### A Young Englishman Frozen to Death in the Far West.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Dec. 24.*

The *Press* a few days ago gave the particulars of the freezing to death of a man at Holy Cross, in the Red River Valley, on Sunday, the 10th inst. From a gentleman who has just arrived from that section of the country further particulars are obtained. It was stated that deceased was a Canadian, which presumption was based on the fact that he had come to St. Paul from Toronto. It seems, however, that he was an English gentleman of wealth and distinction, named MILES FLETCHER, who was formerly an officer in the Life Guards. Mr. FLETCHER was a second cousin of the Marquis of LORNE, Queen VICTORIA's new son-in-law, and was widely known and esteemed in England. He came to America in pursuit of health, and after traveling over this country and Canada he concluded to make his home in the Red River Valley, and had made up his mind to open up a large farm and build a fine residence in the vicinity of Holy Cross, on Red River, in Dakota Territory. The remains of Mr. FLETCHER will be taken to England for burial, for which purpose a metallic coffin has been ordered from St. Paul, and as soon as the preparations are completed the young widow, so suddenly left alone in the wilderness of the West, thousands of miles from home and friends, will accompany the body of her husband to its last resting-place in her native land.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The Department of Docks.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With a thorough conviction that what I am about to say will be twisted and twined from its true meaning, and made by such a master of rhetorical fence as you are, somehow to tell against me, I, nevertheless, proceed to reply to your questions regarding the appointment of Messrs. HUGH and HENRY A. SMITH to the Treasurership of the Department of Docks in succession.

I had never seen Mr. HUGH SMITH prior to my appointment as a Commissioner of the Department of Docks, but had often heard him spoken of as "honest HUGHEY SMITH," and the opinion expressed that if all the members of Tammany were like him it would be well for Tammany and better for the City of New-York.

When the Department of Docks was organized, it was, of course, necessary to have a Treasurer. Messrs. AGNEW and HUNT had each a private business of his own to attend to. I was the only Republican on the Board, and, of course, its offices were not for me, even if I had been willing to attend to the details of the Treasurership. Mr. HUGH SMITH was the youngest but one of the members of the Board, and that other was already appointed acting Secretary. It was perfectly fair that the two youngest men in the Board should have most of the detail work to do, and Mr. HUGH SMITH furnished the Controller with the necessary security. While Mr. HUGH SMITH remained in the Board, not only I, but all the other members of it, found him a most efficient co-worker, and for myself, I am free to say, that I never met a more genial and kind-hearted gentleman; and I shall always look back with pleasure upon the six months in which we were associated together at the Board of Docks.

In October, 1870, Mr. HUGH SMITH, very unexpectedly to me, resigned his Commissionership of Docks, as I understood, in order that he might the better attend to the affairs of some orphan nephews and a niece left under his guardianship, and his younger brother, Mr. HENRY A. SMITH, was appointed by Mayor HALL in his place. Of course he had less experience as a man of business than his brother, but he very soon proved himself an equally efficient worker, and made himself thoroughly master of all the details of the Dock Department. He was appointed Treasurer in succession to his brother upon giving the necessary security to the Controller, being, like his brother, the youngest man but one on the Board, and further, as belonging to the dominant party in the Board and in the City. He fulfilled his duty as Treasurer faithfully, and accounts were regularly audited every month and passed by the Board.

Last July, Mr. H. A. SMITH had to leave the City on private business, expecting to be away two weeks, but was detained for nearly four. In the beginning of November last, he stated that he had some old business in the South to look after, and would be necessarily absent some two or three weeks, and requested that, as it might be inconvenient for the Board not to have some one duly authorized to sign checks, &c., a "Treasurer *pro tempore*" might be appointed, and the Board accordingly appointed one, against my own wishes and against my vote. Since Mr. HENRY A. SMITH left the Board, early in November, I have had no communication from him directly or indirectly, and if any one have a right to complain of his absence, I certainly have, as I am saddled with his work.

You speak about the Treasurer being intrusted with the key of the strong-box of the Department. He has only one of three keys all necessary to open the said strong-box. Every check signed by the Treasurer must be countersigned by the President and book-keeper of the Department in order to make it valid. It was at my own suggestion, at the organization of the Board, that the President's signature to every check was made a *sine qua non* of its validity.

Why Mr. HENRY A. SMITH's absence has been more protracted this Winter than it was last Summer I know no more than you do, and believe that the other three members of the Department are in the same blissful state of ignorance; but if he be within reach of the NEW-YORK TIMES, I should think and hope that we cannot be much longer without learning of his whereabouts.

It so happens that I never was a member of the Citizens' Association, but only a member of the Advisory Committee. That association has done excellent work in its day, and no one need be ashamed of having belonged to it, and the Association would, no doubt, have occupied your present position if it had been offered the same opportunity of getting hold of the Controller's accounts, and I have no doubt that the Citizens' Association will be found in the future doing as efficient work for the good government of this City as it has done in the past.

WILLIAM WOOD.
No. 4 West Eighteenth-street.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

### Gen. Grant.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see by the *World* of today reference has been made to my brother, GEORGE T. DOWNING, as opposed to the re-election of Gen. GRANT. My brother being at home in Newport, I will take the liberty through the columns of your paper to deny the statement in today's *World*, so far as my brother is concerned. I think every true and honest black man should vote for the re-election of GEN. GRANT.

PETER W. DOWNING.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

### What Was the Consideration?

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In common with several of my neighbors, I have waited patiently for the fulfillment of your promise to show by figures what consideration, in the shape of diminished taxes, &c., was rendered to Messrs. ASTOR, ROBERTS and TAYLOR for their certificate of the correctness of Controller CONNOLLY's books and accounts. It is well known that ever since the inauguration of the present system of concealment and venality in the Tax Commission, certain wealthy men, like ASTOR and STEWART, have not paid upon their property more than two-thirds of the amount of tax, relatively, which has been exacted from citizens of humble means and position. Whether the occasional entrance of the Commissioners, about dinner-time, into the houses of these great men has had anything to do with the amount of their taxes, I will not pretend to say. But one thing I will assert, if Messrs. ASTOR, ROBERTS and TAYLOR did not get something in return for their infamous indorsement of one of the most daring villains of any age, they have failed to exhibit their accustomed shrewdness.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

### Correction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Through a typographical error in the last *New-Englander*, you were led, in your notice of Dec. 25, to say that the *Congregational Quarterly* had been consolidated with it. It is the *Congregational Review*, heretofore published in Chicago, that is now consolidated with the *New-Englander*.

W. L. KINGSLEY.

### Doings of the Massachusetts State Constabulary.

The annual summary of the business done by the State Constabulary of Massachusetts, in 1871, has been made up for presentation to the Legislature. During the present year there have been 2,865 seizures of liquor, amounting to 83,9[illegible] gallons, valued at $107,6[illegible]; there were 37 seizures of gambling implements; 7,906 liquor prosecutions, and 2,763 prosecutions for other offenses; 122 gamblers were arrested, and there were 2 seizures of obscene publications; the amount of fines and costs paid in was $173,190 97, and the amount of fees earned was $17,812 [illegible], while the expenses of the force, which, since July 1, has numbered 60 men, have been $111,039 54, and $35,362 91 worth of stolen property has been restored to the owners.

### Gov. Warmoth Pays for His War-Horse.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 24.*

An old claim, arising from the war, was settled yesterday in a somewhat unusual manner. While an officer in the army, nearly ten years ago, Gov. WARMOTH was passing a farm-house, and saw grazing in the yard a very beautiful horse. As "impressment" on such occasions was allowable in the service, he appropriated the animal to his own use, and rode it during his stay in the army. When he quit the service the horse was turned over to the Quartermaster. But the Governor says his conscience always reproached him for the act, and a year ago he caused inquiries to be set on foot which resulted in ascertaining the name of the owner of the horse and his present residence. A correspondence was commenced, the Governor frankly acknowledging that he was the culprit, and expressing a desire to pay for the animal. Several letters passed, and finally a price was agreed upon, and yesterday the Governor forwarded to Mr. FRIEDLAND a check for $300, that amount being considered an equivalent for his war charger.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### The Annexation of the Country Towns.

At a meeting of a debating society, held at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, the question of annexation of the county towns was discussed. Mr. BENJAMIN C. TOWNSEND ridiculed the idea of annexation to Brooklyn. The only day the Police were wanted at Bay Ridge was on Sunday, when the scum of Brooklyn invaded their peaceful quarters. Mr. A. S. BAYLIS, of the Committee of Seventy-five, said it was inevitable in the future that the whole of Kings County shall be included in the City of Brooklyn. So far as the Committee of Seventy-five were concerned, they would not undertake to force by legislation anything of this kind, unless the people who were most affected really desired it, and then it could not be done by them by separate and distinct legislation, but he thought, however, that Brooklyn, which paid such a large amount of State taxes, had a right to be heard in the matter.

Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN said he was glad to hear that the Committee did not intend to press this consolidation unless the people desired it. He, for one, did not, and he only knew but a few men in the whole place who were in favor of the movement.

Mr. DEMAS BARNES was in favor of annexation. He thought that if this consolidation was effected, the acres which now sell for a [illegible] could be sold for the same price per lot. This thing must be accomplished. The force of population requires it; every indication points toward it, and the question would in all probability be recommended at Albany this Winter.

After some further discussion of the subject, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

### The Christmas Shooting Affray.

ROBERT HENRY, who was shot by CHAS. JOHNSON, on Christmas night, in a saloon at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street, still lies in a precarious condition at the Brooklyn City Hospital. JOHNSON has not been arrested, but it is reported that Capt. MCCONNELL has caused the arrest of William Allen, Bartley Gunning, John McDonald, William J. Donaldson, Hugh Brady, all of whom were present at the affray, and, it is said, participated in it.

### The Small-Pox.

The report of the Health Officer for last week shows that there were seventy-two cases of small-pox, of which twenty-two proved fatal.

### Some Exquisite Specimens of Engraved Glass-Ware and China.

The engraved glass-ware exhibited in our Broadway stores, though pretty enough in its way, is not often, strictly speaking, artistic. The designs are conventional, and the execution is generally poor. As a specimen of what can be done in the way of engraving on glass, attention may be called to the claret jugs, decanters, cups and tumblers on exhibition at the store of Messrs. DOBSON & CO., No. 1[illegible] Fifth-avenue. Mr. DOBSON is, we understand, his own designer. We were recently shown in this establishment some claret glasses, for which the price asked is $600 per dozen. They are of the finest crystal glass, and the designs, which represent horses harnessed to a chariot of antique form, are as complete, sharp and delicate as the daintiest etching. The decanters cost $80 each, and a claret jug and two cups, the most perfect things of their kind ever seen in this country, are marked at $250. Some new and pretty designs for champagne glasses are also shown, with a water-pitcher and goblet intended to set by the side of each guest at table, glass cream jugs, sugar basins and ice-cream plates, which are superseding the present fashions in China. A new and tasteful design for a centre piece, formed of a ring of glass, entwined with vine leaves, and ornamented with artificial flowers, would seem to be superior to the ordinary epergnes, as it in no way obstructs the view down or across the table, or prevents the guests from seeing each other. Glass bird-cages with domes of different colors are also shown, and are very light and beautiful in appearance. All the glass-ware shown can be bought in partial sets, and should any of it be broken it can be matched without trouble or unnecessary expense. This is a consideration for prudent housekeepers. Some superb sets of china, with designs after WATTEAU, expensive of course but very beautiful, can also be had here. It is the engraved glass-ware, however, that will be likely to attract special attention. For this large orders have already been given by some of our wealthy families, the fern-leaf pattern, a careful and correct study from nature, appearing to be the favorite one. An engraving of some of this glass-ware, which took the prize at the Paris Exposition and drove the French glass-cutters half mad with jealousy, is shortly to appear in one of our illustrated journals.

### Collision on the Morris and Essex Railroad—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

"Into the jaws of death" rode the several hundred passengers who attempted to come to New-York yesterday morning by the 8:05 train from South Orange over the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The merciful intervention of Providence alone prevented another of those fearful disasters, with loss of human life, which have made memorable the record of railroad mismanagement for 1871. As the train above noted was approaching the junction of the Boonton branch with the main track, near the Erie tunnel, the engineer attempted to reach the tunnel in advance of another train approaching the main road from the Boonton branch, both trains having been in sight of each other for a long distance. The result was a collision which, by the fortunate position of both trains as they came together, and the moderate rate of speed at this point, was not attended by any loss of life or serious injury, though one car was completely overturned and the passengers violently thrown to one side. The engineer of the Orange train immediately fled the scene of his bold exploit, and thus displayed a wise discretion in his own behalf. For a long time past the daily travelers to and from Orange and other towns on the line of this road, have been subjected to a series of vexatious delays and petty annoyances which have been entirely unnecessary. Scarcely a train is ever less than a quarter to a half hour behind time in a running distance of fifteen miles, and delays of an hour are of frequent occurrence. The losses thus incurred by business men and the general traveling public are incalculable and are fast becoming unbearable. Cars overcrowded, poorly lighted and half-warmed, are among the minor annoyances.

An employé of the Company called at the TIMES office, last evening, and stated that the accident was due to the gross carelessness of the engineers, JOHN ENGLISH and JOSHUA WOODS, in not observing the signals, and he added that the engineers were promptly dismissed.

### Confidence Operators—Serious Depredations Among Emigrant Germans.

Charles W. Beaver, Charles Wayman, Carl Bender, alias Louis Beaver, Gustave T. Haas, alias Joseph Gabis, and Christian Walter, were arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for swindling emigrant Germans by means of the confidence game. The particulars of the case were published in yesterday's TIMES. There were seventeen separate complaints preferred against the prisoners, and it is supposed that at least twenty more will be forthcoming. Justice SHANDLEY committed them, in default of $2,000 bail in each case. The bail was not given and the prisoners were locked up.

### Important Railroad Decision.

An important question as to the right of railway companies to enforce their rules upon their trains, has been decided in the Cape May Courts. T. F. HOLT sued the West Jersey Railroad Company for damages, for expulsion from one of their trains. The defense set up that HOLT was a ticket-peddler, and was in the habit of annoying both the passengers and the employes. He had frequently been warned to desist, and the Company claimed that the sale of a passage upon their trains was not the sale of the right to conduct business thereon. The Court charged that the Company had a right to eject the complainant for repeated and persistent violation of the rules, and without unnecessary violence, and the jury brought in a verdict for the defense.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

| Temperature. | 7 A. M. | 12 M. | 3 P. M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit | 19 | 21 | 25 | 22 |
| Stand of Barometer in inch. | 30.41 | 30.37 | .. | 30.52 |

## THE WHARTON CASE.

### Testimony of Susan Jacobs, the Colored Cook, and Mrs. Wharton's Daughter.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 28.—Before the adjournment of the Court, yesterday evening SUSAN JACOBS, colored, was sworn. She testified that she lived with Mrs. WHARTON at the time of KETCHUM's death; had been living with her six years; was her cook; [illegible] charge of KETCHUM's room; on Monday morning went up to his room about eight o'clock; on two occasions on that day saw that KETCHUM had vomited in the slop-bucket; KETCHUM took breakfast in his room on Monday morning; witness got his breakfast as he ordered it, which was several thin slices of cold beef, two slices of dry toast, and a cup of tea; witness continued to attend his room until his death; heard KETCHUM tell Mrs. CHUBB that he would follow her to Washington on the train; there was no vomit in the slop-bucket on Tuesday.

The examination of the witness was resumed this morning. She swore she took KETCHUM's dinner to him on Monday, also tea at night; Dr. WILLIAMS was there on that day; witness saw vomit in the slop-bucket both before and after Dr. WILLIAMS was there; took breakfast to KETCHUM on Tuesday morning; KETCHUM was in bed; he ate a light breakfast, [illegible] the tea she took to him; went to his room after breakfast; KETCHUM got up and sat on the lounge; he appeared quite feeble, but did not stagger and required no aid; KETCHUM went to bed soon after it was arranged; went to his room again; he seemed drowsy [illegible] and asked how he felt; he asked to be let alone, and he would soon sleep it off and feel better; he took no medicine while she was there; she asked if the doctor had left him any medicine; he said the doctor left but one dose, which he thought insufficient, and he had taken a dose of his own medicine, which he knew was sufficient; went up to see him about dinner-time (three o'clock) to see what he would have for dinner; he was in bed, asleep; I called him and asked how he felt; again he said he wanted to be let alone and he would sleep it off; he asked for tea and toast for dinner; he said he would try and sit up, and got out of bed and started to the lounge; he staggered and seemed as if he was going to fall; after he [illegible] the lounge she placed a pillow under his head and fanned him for some time; went down stairs to the second story and found Mrs. WHARTON in the back room reading, and asked her to go up and see Gen. KETCHUM; Mrs. WHARTON went up stairs to him; she went down to the kitchen; in a few minutes Mrs. WHARTON rang the bell; she went up, and was asked by Mrs. WHARTON to make up the bed, for she wanted Gen. KETCHUM to lie down; Mrs. WHARTON was sitting beside the General all the time; in making the bed she started to take off the bolster; the General spoke to her quite sternly; she looked round to see what was the matter, for she saw nothing but a tumbler at the head of the bed; she picked up the tumbler; it contained cracked ice; the tumbler was between the bolster and head-board, wrapped in towels; put the tumbler on the mantel-piece and again attempted to take the bolster off the bed; as she took off the bolster a small vial rolled down in the bed from about where the tumbler had been; put the vial on the floor and finished fixing the bed; Mrs. WHARTON by this time had left the room; Gen. KETCHUM got in bed; [illegible] he went to sleep before he got his dinner; saw him several times afterward; he was sleeping nearly all the time; Mrs. WHARTON went driving with TOBEY that day; saw Gen. KETCHUM quite often while she was out; he still seemed drowsy; in the morning and during the day Gen. KETCHUM breathed very heavily, but after dark breathed somewhat easier; went down-stairs and left the vial in Gen. KETCHUM's room; saw Mrs. WHARTON and told her about the vial; [illegible] down while she was out; kept it till she came in and showed it to her; on Wednesday morning, Mrs. WHARTON asked for the bottle; she sent her for Dr. WILLIAMS that morning about eight o'clock; saw him at his door and told him Mrs. WHARTON wished him to see Gen. KETCHUM, who was quite drowsy; he came some time after she got home; never saw the bottle before she found it in Gen. KETCHUM's bed; had seen Gen. KETCHUM [illegible].

This witness was cross-examined rigidly and at length by Attorney-General SYESTER. Her replies were generally straightforward and corroborative of her statements on examination in chief. She said KETCHUM had his clothes on when she saw him in bed on Tuesday; when she had fixed the bed and asked him to get in to bed he would, but did not, and remained on the lounge until Wednesday morning, when she found him at 8 o'clock, sleeping heavily and apparently drowsy; she found him so whenever she went to the room; the bottle found smelled like laudanum; [illegible] MARSHALL FREY, in his office in Baltimore, that Gen. KETCHUM was not taken like Mr. VAN NESS, but he kind of slept. Witness stated that in her evidence, yesterday, she made a mistake about the time of finding the vomit in Gen. KETCHUM's room on Monday; it was after Dr. WILLIAMS came.

Witness left the stand at 12:40.

Col. GEORGE ANDREWS was called, and said that he is a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army; Gen. KETCHUM was Captain in the Sixtieth Infantry, under his command in 1857 and 1858, during the Kansas difficulty, and saw Gen. KETCHUM thrown from his horse near Leavenworth, and apparently struck on his head and shoulder; was laid up about two weeks.

Miss NELLIE WHARTON, daughter of the accused, called and stated that she left home on a visit to Harford County, on the Thursday previous to Gen. KETCHUM's illness, and arrived home about an hour and a half before he died. She testified to taking from home with her a vial of paregoric [illegible]. The vial found in Gen. KETCHUM's bed was here shown to the witness, who said she had never seen it before [illegible] for the purpose of taking farewell visits previous to her departure for Europe, which had been determined upon during previous year; she had at that time $[illegible] in Government bonds of her own and under her own control; in the afternoon of Gen. KETCHUM's death Mrs. HUTTON gave her his pocket-book, watch, keys, &c., which she locked up; kept them until Mr. CHARLES KETCHUM came over on the 4th of July; then gave them to mother, who gave them to CHARLES KETCHUM. Witness stated, in reply to a question by Mr. STEELE, that the telegram sent by her to Mrs. CHUBB, asking her to come to Baltimore, was in reply to a telegram received by witness from Mrs. CHUBB the day previous. Miss WHARTON was cross-examined briefly, and left the stand at 2½.

Miss NELLIE MEAGHER, of Baltimore, was called and testified to her intimate acquaintance with the WHARTON family; saw Gen. KETCHUM there frequently; in a conversation last Winter he told witness he was in the habit of taking medicine from a bottle without measurement. Witness left the stand at 3 o'clock, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

### The Ludlow-Street Prisoners.

In the case of EDWARD L. HEWLETT, detained in Ludlow-street Jail as a civil debtor, and who had been brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge BARNARD yesterday rendered a decision directing the discharge of the prisoner, but at the same time entering a stay of proceedings for ten days, so as to allow the appeal from the order to be heard at General Term. This is one of the prisoners ordered to be discharged some time ago, but under which order the Sheriff refused to act, claiming that such an order, made by Judge BARNARD while holding a criminal Court, was not binding, and did not relieve the Sheriff from responsibility.

### Proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, the following criminal cases were disposed of:

CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, JOHN DRAKE and EDWIN FISHER, burglary, two years and six months in State Prison.

JOHN G. WOLFF was tried for receiving some gloves and neckties, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was convicted on the testimony of LOUIS COLE, a porter in the store from which the goods were stolen, and who pleaded guilty to the theft. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, during the trial of the case, announced his determination to follow up those receivers of stolen goods who not only receive goods knowing them to be stolen, but entice young men and boys in responsible positions to become thieves.

### Dock Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. AGNEW in the chair. Commissioner SMITH was not among those present. Commissioner WOOD reported that the Auditing Committee recommended payment of seventy-four bills, amounting to $47,343 82. The bills were ordered to be paid. The other business transacted was of a routine nature, but previous to the admission of the reporters the Commissioners were in secret session, but the nature of their deliberations did not transpire.

### A Post-Office Clerk in Custody.

MICHAEL J. MURPHY, a clerk at Station F, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with having embezzled two letters, one of which was directed to D. B. EATON, the lawyer, of No. 2 East Twenty-ninth-street, and the other to J. MILLS, of No. 3 East Twenty-eighth-street. The charge was made by Mr. GAYLER, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, who stated that he based his complaint on facts obtained from WM. M. HEAGHNEY, Superintendent of Station F, W. J. ELLIS, a letter-carrier, and THOS. J. CARR, a postal clerk. MURPHY was held for examination in $5,000 bail.

## STARTLING SUICIDE.

### A Clerk Shoots Himself in the Bank of New-York During Business Hours.

A tragedy of a somewhat startling nature occurred yesterday afternoon at about 1½ o'clock, in the Bank of New-York, corner of Wall and William streets, when Rufus Ripley, aged twenty-three years, one of the clerks of the bank, shot himself through the heart, causing almost instantaneous death. It appears that Mr. Ripley, who was a native of New-Jersey, entered the Bank in March, 1868, and was of late engaged in the gold department as a book-keeper, to which he was changed in consequence of the state of his health. Of late, he was subject to neuralgic pains, and since the death of his father, three weeks ago, was greatly depressed in spirits.

Immediately after the tragedy was discovered, information was sent to the Coroner's office that a Coroner was wanted, but nothing beyond this. Patrolman Lindsay, who is detailed at the bank, refused to give the name of deceased, or to furnish any facts whatever of the affair, on the ground that he was acting in the interest of the bank, and his conduct in the matter is to be immediately investigated by the Police Commissioners. Although unable to gain any idea of why he was wanted, Coroner Herrman went at once to the bank, where he found the body of young Ripley lying in the closet on the second floor. Proceeding to the investigation of the affair, which, by the conduct of Lindsay and also of Dr. Swan, who had refused all information, had been rendered suspicious, Coroner Herrman soon found that it was simply a case of suicide which these men had endeavored to keep from the knowledge of the public.

Charles Olney, one of the clerks, being sworn, testified that about half-past one o'clock he was counting mutilated currency in the room, when Ripley opened the door and said "Hallo, Charley." Ripley then went into the closet, and some minutes afterward Olney heard a noise like the report of a pistol; he called the deceased by name, and getting no answer the janitor came up and, finding the door locked, forced it open and found Ripley dead upon the floor, with the bullet in his heart; he had torn open his clothes and placed the muzzle against his under-shirt, which was burned by the discharge.

Edward L. Hulet, another clerk, testified that deceased had of late been very despondent, and he had heard him say that he did not care whether he lived or not; yesterday, however, he had been in unusually good spirits. It was stated by the officers of the bank that he had always been most exemplary in his conduct, and his accounts were in perfect order. The following letter was found on the person of deceased and read to the jury impaneled by Coroner Herrman:

Dear Nim: I think you will find everything all right. Whoever takes my place will find accounts [illegible] in my right-hand drawer. Things are a little behindhand, for I have been too [illegible] to keep everything up to the mark. The only old affair that bothers my mind at all is that [illegible] Allen, Copp & Co. I cannot get [illegible] the idea that they have credit for $10,000 too much. You remember the transaction, and, I believe, [illegible]. If not, please look it up. I am worn out with headaches and figures, and I am going to [illegible]. Please remember me kindly to Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Merker, and tell them that I feel grateful to them for their kindness to me during the past year. Say good-by to Mr. Pearce and all the boys for me. [illegible] is the only one with whom I have had any misunderstanding. Tell him I am sorry and he must forgive me now. Shake hands [illegible] for me. [illegible] for your kindness to me since I have been in the gold department. Tell Joe that I will have to do without my "morning dose," (referring to his share of the correspondence,) but hope not to need any more "dosing." Tell Bill that the "least amount [illegible]" and [illegible] that [illegible] "he's got any voice," and Officer [illegible] "he is there," [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] "he'll swop." Tell Bill that I remember rocks and shoals. I have made the last posting in the ledger of life, and now I'm going to "tick off." Good-by; God bless you. RUFUS.

The following postscripts were added in pencil:

"Thank Robert for me, and ask Walling how he swims." [illegible] to Mrs. Brown, good-bye, and that I will miss the rice pudding.

P. S.—Dec. 28, 1871—12:30 P. M.—I have not put any of the debits in my accounts, nor "ticked off" the few certified which are among them. The credits are nearly all in. RUFE.

Upon this testimony a verdict of death by suicide during temporary insanity was rendered, and the body was delivered to the friends to be removed to the residence of the mother and sister of deceased, at No. 21 Ormond-place, Brooklyn. The deceased is supposed to be [illegible] to Mr. Edward L. Hulet, one of the clerks, who was a witness at the inquest.

### The Wharfage and Towage Black-Mailing System—Charges against Harbor-Master Hart.

An investigation in the case of Harbor-master Hart was yesterday held by Mr. James E. Jones, the Captain of the port. A number of very grave charges, casting discredit on the management of this post, and directly accusing Mr. Hart with black-mailing and other illegal acts, were on the 14th December forwarded to the Governor of the State for his inspection. On Tuesday last, Mr. Jones received orders from Gov. Hoffman to investigate the case. A number of prominent merchants were present during the investigation. Mr. Benedict appeared as counsel for the merchants, and Mr. E. C. Davies for the defendant Hart.

The specific charge under investigation was Gamel Cohman & Co., who in their affidavits state that Harbor-master Hart arbitrarily and illegally stored flour consigned to the firm, and landed it on Pier No. 6, East River, without being requested to do so by the lessees of the [illegible] wharfinger, and without giving the firm notice to remove said flour. The flour was stored with a warehouse-man, named Gardner, acting as assistant Harbor-master, who charged them twice the current rates for storage, cartage, labor, and insurance.

Mr. Cornelius Parker, of the firm of Cohman & Co., was called to testify to the above charges, which he did, explaining each item in detail. He was cross-examined by Mr. Davies, but nothing to alter his direct testimony was elicited.

Mr. A. T. Henry was the next witness called. He was examined and cross-examined at great length. The substance of his testimony went to show that a most outrageous system of black-mailing was carried on by the wharfingers at the various piers, which the merchants were completely powerless to prevent. Mr. Henry testified that on one occasion he had paid to a wharfinger named Niver the sum of $40 for towage and berth for the bark *Terrybourn* when the legal rate should have been only $12. In answer to the question why he paid Niver the more than the law allowed him Mr. Henry replied, "I have yet to learn that the law allows any wharfinger to charge one cent for a berth, but it has got to be the custom in the port of New-York that you cannot get a berth for a ship in any district without having to pay extra." Many other facts were elicited showing the extent to which this black-mailing system is carried, but the witness would not swear that he ever knew or heard of the defendant receiving any part of the money thus illegally wrung from the merchants.

The investigation will be resumed this morning at 10½ A. M.

### Work on Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum Stopped—Treatment of Passengers on Board the Franklin.

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Hon. Richard O'Gorman in the chair. The contractor for the new lunatic asylum on Ward's Island was directed to stop all further work for the Winter. The report of the Castle Garden Committee on the complaint made by the passengers of the steam-ship *Franklin*, against the Captain and officers of that vessel, for ill-treatment and insufficient accommodation during the passage out here, was submitted. The Committee gave it as their opinion that the sufferings of the passengers were due to insufficient ventilation and the want of a proper water-condensing apparatus. On motion of Mr. Nicholson, the report was adopted and a copy sent to the owners of the *Franklin* with a request that they see that their vessels are better ventilated and supplied with a proper apparatus for condensing water. A resolution was unanimously adopted directing the Superintendent to spend a sum not more than $250 in advertising the fact in the principal Southern newspapers that there were a large number of able-bodied men in charge of the Emigration Commission who were out of employment and willing to go South to work.

The Board then went into executive session to receive the report of the Committee on Railroad Abuses.

### Arrest of a Noted Sneak-Thief.

For some time past complaints have been made at Police Head-quarters of the operations of a female sneak-thief in the upper part of the City. It was her custom to gain access to houses under pretense of peddling some small articles, and to pick up anything of value which chance might offer. In this way she had stolen a large number of watches, dresses and other articles, and from a description of the person of the thief she was supposed to be one Mary Wilkins, whose portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery, and orders were sent out to arrest her wherever she might be found. She was discovered yesterday in the Seventh Precinct and taken to Police Head-quarters. Several of her victims appeared and fully identified her, among whom were Mrs. John McGave, of No. 65 West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, who lost a gold watch and chain; Miss Dudley, of No. 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, who had [illegible] a gold watch and chain stolen, and Mrs. Lyon, of No. 139 West One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from whom has been stolen a gold watch, a basque and a silk dress, all valued at $260. These were only a small part of the sufferers from the depredations of the prisoner, who is held at Police Head-quarters to allow time for others to come forward and make complaints against her.

## WORK OF THE YEAR.

### Reports of the Bureaus of the United States District Attorney's Office—Reports of Mr. Purdy and Mr. Emerson.

A report has been made by Mr. Luther W. Emerson, Assistant District-Attorney, who has charge of the Internal Revenue Bureau under United States District-Attorney Davis, in which the work of the present year is given as follows: Civil internal revenue suits disposed of, 339; suits still pending, 619; judgments recovered by defendants, 2; suits discontinued by the Government, or dismissed on payment of costs, 12; judgments in favor of the Government, 215; appeals from the District to the Circuit Court, 2; amount recovered on judgments, and paid in, $74,626 56; total amount of judgments recovered during the year, $240,837 07; number of suits commenced, 318. The heaviest judgment recovered during the year was one for $104,000, against Lilienthal & Co., tobacconists, for alleged irregularities.

Assistant District-Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy, who has charge of the Criminal Bureau of the District-Attorney's office, assisted by Col. Sidney De Kay, reports that during the year there were forty-five cases tried, in all of which the defendants were convicted except three. There are 144 cases still pending, among which are those of James Irving, the drawback forgers, and the Howard match-stamp frauds.

The acquitted prisoners included James Colgate, indicted for selling counterfeit money in Ludlow-street Jail, who is now confined there on a charge of selling obscene pictures, and Joshua D. Mimes, an alleged prominent counterfeiter. Mr. Henry Doane, of the District-Attorney's office, reports that of the suits brought in 1871 against Collectors of Customs for alleged illegal exaction of duties, there were 352 closed. Judgments in 28 suits were given for the Government, and 30 against it, and 622 suits were discontinued. There were 247 suits commenced, and there are 1,276 suits still pending.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

### Heavy Bills Paid—Additional Compensation for Court Attendants—More Offices Created—Drill-Room for Seventy-Sixth Regiment.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Cowan in the chair.

Mr. James Dunphy was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Board, in place of Mr. Reeves E. Selmes, resigned.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| T. W. Roe & Co., printing and stationery | $3,063 |
| F. J. Finn, stenographic report of Westfield inquest | 420 |
| Coroners' fees for quarter ending Sept. 30 | 12,000 |
| Dr. J. Cushman, bills for post-mortem examinations | 980 |
| Dr. John Beach, bills for post-mortem examinations | 1,115 |
| Dr. Wooster, bills for post-mortem examinations | 1,110 |
| Dr. Marsh, bills for post-mortem examinations | 1,120 |
| Register Connolly, for watchmen and fuel | 1,460 |

A resolution was also adopted to pay twenty-five attendants of the Court of Oyer and Terminer $229 50 each for extra services.

The Clerk of the Board was authorized to lease, for a term of ten years and three months, the upper portions of the buildings Nos. 139, 141 and 143 West Twenty-third-street, for the use of the Seventy-sixth Regiment as an armory.

Mr. Wolfman explained that the former resolution called on the Controller to obtain a lease of the building in question, but he having failed to do so, the resolution had been altered so as to impose that duty on the Clerk, the buildings being wanted for immediate occupation.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Marine Court, stating that they had reappointed the attendants on that Court, about twenty in number, and also six additional attendants, and asked to have the appointments confirmed.

Mr. Plunkett moved to refer the matter to the Committee on County Offices; but the motion was lost, and the appointments were confirmed.

The bill of expenses incurred by the Committee of Citizens in investigating the Ring frauds, amounting to $4,000, was ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next, at noon.

## THE BUILDING RECORD.

### Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Seventeen first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, 17, 18 and 20 by 65, four stories; T. G. Churchill and S. A. Smith, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-third-street, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; James and Robert B. Lynd, owners.

One apartment-house, (French flat,) south side of Forty-sixth-street, 36 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25 by 63, six stories; J. Wood Bell, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Four tenement-houses, south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, 25 by 68, four stories; J. S. Dale, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Tenth-street, 84 feet east of Dry Dock-street, 18 by 38 by 60, five stories; N. Burchell, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Twenty-sixth-street, 275 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; Henry W. Deems, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Third-avenue, 16 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street, 25.6 by 65, five stories; Jacob Rodolph, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 21 Thames-street, 36 by 41, five stories; John Leuchen, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 265½ East Tenth-street, 41 by 23.5, five stories; Wm. Morris, owner.

One stable, No. 139 East Twenty-fourth-street, 22 by 65, three stories; Isaac Muhlback & Son, owners.

One stable, Nos. 205 and 207 West Thirty-first-street, (rear,) 40 by 14, one story; Geo. Ott, owner.

One smoke-house, No. 129 Duane-street, 16 by 8, one story; Geo. P. Trigg, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. buildings | 33 | Apartment-house | 1 |
| Brown-stone fronts | 20 | Tenement-houses | 10 |
| Brick fronts | 13 | Stables | 2 |
| First-class dwellings | 19 | Smoke-house | 1 |

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported when the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000.

One brick dwelling, No. 500 West Twentieth-street, 20 by 30, two stories and basement, extension 25 by 35, four stories high; James Miller, owner.

One brick store and tenement, south-east corner of Rivington and Ridge streets, 20 by 24, three stories; extension, 20 by 48, four stories high; J. Herald, owner.

One brick foundry, workshop, &c., south-west corner Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, 50 by 100, four stories; extension, 142 by 125, one story high; Griffith & Windram, owners.

In the matter of unsafe buildings none have been reported within the week.

### Old Faces at the Custom-House.

The continued retention of officials in the civil service of the Government for their competency and honesty has long been a prominent feature in the administration of the Custom-house, notwithstanding the general impression to the contrary. Under Ex-Collector Murphy were a considerable number of gentlemen who were kept in office because of their efficiency and thorough acquaintance with their duties, and who will continue to remain under Gen. Arthur, the present Collector. Gen. Arthur has caused to be prepared an interesting list of the old Custom-house attachés, which contains the names of many who have actually grown up in the employ of the Government. The two persons who have been the longest in office there are Messrs. W. C. Dayton and T. V. Mumford, who have been Custom-house clerks since 1829. Mr. J. S. Van Buskirk became Inspector in 1831, and has been on duty at the Barge office for the last forty years; he is now an old man. Mr. Charles P. Clinch began as Inspector in 1835, and is now, and has been for years, Assistant Collector. Mr. S. G. Ogden, the Auditor, was first appointed a clerk in 1841, and Deputy Collector Lydecker started as clerk in 1854, at $800 a year. Mr. Thos. L. James has gradually risen from an Inspector to be Deputy Collector.

The following are the names of several other old officials, and the dates of their appointment: Geo. Hillier, Superintendent of the Custom-house, 1841; W. D. Robinson, Cashier; Fitz Henry Fay, clerk, and Patrick McCaffrey, porter, 1852; E. M. Evans, chief liquidating clerk, 1849, and Joseph Tulaar, Chief Clerk in Assistant Collector's office, 1858.

### Deadly Assault in Mulberry-Street.

An ante-mortem statement was taken yesterday, by Coroner Young, in the case of John Kelly, who was assaulted on Monday last. Kelly said that when opposite No. 65 Mulberry-street, with Thomas McKeirnan, he met Patrick Devins and another man, who were making some noise. Kelly told them to be more quiet, when Devins struck him on the head and knocked him down. At this moment James Clancey came from the hallway of No. 65, and struck him on the head with a bar of iron. Kelly catching Clancey by the pantaloons, the latter struck him several other blows, and the injured man was finally rescued by his sister. The jury rendered a verdict against Devins and Clancey, and warrants were issued for their arrest. Kelly is considered to be in an extremely critical condition.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62..c. | 109⅛ | 300 | Con. Coal of Md. bet. call...b60. | 33¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '67 | 111⅛ | 100 | do...c. | 33½ |
| 2,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, old | 64½ | 100 | U. S. Express | 63½ |
| 10,000 | do | 64¾ | 200 | do | 65 |
| 5,000 | Va. 6s, Consol | 56 | 500 | N. Y. C. & H. R. | 94¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 56½ | 400 | do. bet. call. c. | 94½ |
| 5,000 | do | 56⅛ | 300 | Erie R. | 31½ |
| 12,000 | Va. St. 6s, Def. | 22⅛ | 200 | do. bet. call. | 31¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 22 | 100 | Erie Pf. | 65 |
| 5,000 | S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July | 24 | 150 | do | 65¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 24½ | 100 | Harlem, bet. call. | 118 |
| 10,000 | N. C. F. A. | 24 | 40 | L. S. & Mich. So. | 93¾ |
| 15,000 | N. Y. C. 6s, '83 | 98 | 300 | do. bet. call. c. | 92½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. 7s, '76 | 103 | 500 | do | 92¾ |
| 2,000 | M. So. S. F. bds. | 101½ | 200 | L. S. & M. S. Scrip. | 84½ |
| 5,000 | Cen. Pac. G. Bs. | 103½ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts. | 128¾ |
| 10,000 | Un. Pac. 1st M. | 92 | 200 | do | 128⅝ |
| 2,000 | Un. Pac. 7s, L. Grant Bonds | 79½ | 300 | Chic. & N. W...b.c. | 66½ |
| 5,000 | C. & N. W. Con. | 92 | 100 | do | 66 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. 7s, '75 | 105 | 100 | C. & N. W. Pf...b3. | 90 |
| 1,000 | W. U. Tel. 7s, bs. | 92½ | 200 | do | 90 |
| 2,000 | St. L. & I. M. 1st. | 96 | 200 | do. bet. call. | 89⅞ |
| 2,000 | Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv't. | 95 | 52 | do | 89½ |
| 2,000 | C. C. & I. C. 1st. | 89½ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 75¾ |
| 2,000 | C. F. & M. 1st. | 95 | 100 | Tol., W. & W...c. | 70½ |
| 100 | W. Un. Tel...b.c. | 69¼ | 400 | do | 70¾ |
| 600 | do | 69½ | 400 | do. bet. call. c. | 70⅝ |
| 200 | do...c. | 69⅝ | 200 | H. & St. Jo. Pf...b3. | 64 |
| 200 | do | 69½ | 300 | Ohio & Miss...b.c.c. | 45½ |
| 100 | Am. Merch. U. Ex. | 59½ | 500 | Un. Pac. bet. call. | 28 |
| | | | 100 | Alb. & Susq...b.c. | 91 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $150,000 | U. S. 5s, '81, C. b60 | 109½ | 100 | Pac. M. S. S. Co. | 53¾ |
| 2,500 | U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 113¾ | 200 | do...b60. | 54½ |
| 3,000 | do | 113¾ | 100 | do...b.c.c. | 53¾ |
| 5,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64. | 109⅞ | 100 | Am. M. U. Ex. b30. | 59½ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new...c. | 114⅞ | 400 | N. Y. C. & H. R. | 94¾ |
| 14,000 | do | 114¾ | 200 | Erie R...b30. | 31¾ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new | 110 | 200 | do | 31½ |
| 100,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 115½ | 900 | do...bet. call. | 31⅝ |
| 5,000 | do | 115⅞ | 5 | Erie R. Pf. | 64 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 109⅝ | 100 | Harlem R...b.c. | 118 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s Cur. | 114⅝ | 100 | Reading R...b.c. | 111¾ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, o. | 64 | 100 | L. S. & M. S. b.c.c. | 92½ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. S. 6s, n. c. | 64½ | 400 | do | 92⅝ |
| 20,000 | Va. 6s, con. | 56½ | 700 | do | 92½ |
| 5,000 | do...b3. | 56⅝ | 100 | L. S. & M. S. Sc. b3. | 84 |
| 2,500 | Va. 6s, Def. | 21 | 100 | do...b3. | 84½ |
| 5,000 | do | 21½ | 100 | Union Pac...c. | 28 |
| 10,000 | S. C. 6s, new, Ap'l & Oct. | 21½ | 300 | Clev. & Pitts...b3. | 128⅝ |
| 10,000 | U. Pac. 1st M. | 92 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 66½ |
| 10,000 | U. P. 10s, Inc. | 82 | 100 | do | 66½ |
| 2,000 | C. C. & I. C. 1st. | 89½ | 50 | do | 65½ |
| 5,000 | Chi. & A. 1st. | 106½ | 300 | do...bet. call | 66 |
| 100 | Canton Company | 72½ | 200 | do | 65¾ |
| 100 | Con. C. of Md...b.c. | 33½ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. | 106½ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel...b.c. | 69½ | 200 | do. bet. call. | 106½ |
| 500 | do | 69½ | 300 | Tol., W. & W. | 70 |
| 1000 | do | 69⅝ | 400 | do. bet. call. | 69¾ |
| 500 | do | 69¾ | 40 | Del., L. & W. | 100 |
| 100 | U. S. Express...b3. | 64½ | 100 | do | 100½ |
| 100 | do | 64¾ | 300 | Bos., H. & E. | 2⅞ |
| | | | 100 | H. & St. Jo. | 53¾ |
| | | | 100 | H. & St. Jo. Pf. | 65 |
| | | | 100 | do | 65¾ |
| | | | 100 | Mil. & S. P. Pf. b.c. | 73¾ |

THURSDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The rates for Money continued dear today, and while the difficulties of borrowing have not increased, it is evident that many of the best houses of the Stock Exchange are paying lenders a daily Commission and 7 ₩ cent. Interest to carry over their Bank accounts. The fact that this is done openly by such Brokers has familiarized the Street with extra rates as an affair of ordinary business, and in turn increased the number of lenders who hold back their balances, heretofore loaned at Simple Interest, for the "consideration" of an eighth or sixteenth Commission per day, extra, as long as the harvest lasts. To speculators in the Railway and other Stocks, who are putting up the market, as it were, against wind and tide, and by force of the wealth that stands behind the movement, at the rate of 2 or 3 or 5 ₩ cent. a week, it seems a question of indifference how dear Money is held, if it will only encourage the Street to sell Stocks *short* with freedom, because of this stringency. But to other parties, who as principals or as Brokers, conduct their business in the ordinary course, the sharp turn in Money at the close of the Old Year, is a matter of serious inconvenience as well as loss. It is to be hoped, and by many of the Brokers, it is expected, that a different and smoother state of things will follow the advent of the New Year.

The Foreign Exchanges have stiffened a fraction on the pending settlements in the way of Dividends and Credits, for England and Continental account, at the beginning of the New-Year. One or more of the leading drawers advanced their rates on London to 109⅞ ₩ cent., and the current quotation this afternoon is 109½@109⅝ ₩ cent. As Exchange is bought exclusively with Gold, and Gold is abundant at the recent decline to 108⅝@108⅞ ₩ cent., the market for Bills is less affected today by the prevailing stringency for money. The sales of Gold are also ⅛ ₩ cent higher, and $3,275,000 was bid for at the Treasury, of which $1,000,000 was sold as follows:

SALES OF TREASURY GOLD DEC. 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. M. Thieriot. | | Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. | |
| $50,000 | 108.46 | $25,000 | 108.42½@108.48 |
| H. B. Chandler & Co. | | Gibson, Casanova & Co. | |
| 100,000 | 108.50½ | 45,000 | 108.47@108.51 |
| J. B. Alexander & Co. | | W. A. & A. M. White. | |
| 20,000 | 108.46@108.55 | 5,000 | 108.48 |
| Caston & Earling. | | Putnam & Earle. | |
| 10,000 | 108.51@108.55 | 20,000 | 108.53½ |
| J. P. Underhill & Co. | | Drexel, Morgan & Co. | |
| 100,000 | 108.42@108.44 | 50,000 | 108.46 |
| Duff & Tienken. | | G. B. Watts. | |
| 50,000 | 108.47½@108.51 | 20,000 | 108.42 |
| Jay Cooke & Co. | | | |
| 500,000 | 108.46 | Total | $1,000,000 |

The Treasury Office disbursed $1,600,000 Gold Interest and $400,000 Currency Interest today.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds continued firm in price and active in demand, while the principal business done was in the offices of the prominent dealers at very full rates, especially for the 5-20s of 1867, the long 6 ₩ cents, and the Currency 6 ₩ cents. There were also considerable transactions in the New-5 ₩ cent. Loan at 109⅛ ₩ cent. This price includes accrued Interest from Nov. 1. The Currency 6 ₩ cent. (loaned to Pacific Roads) sold at 114⅝ and accrued Interest since July 1. Hereafter this stock is to be dealt in at the Exchange as other Public Funds of the United States, without adding Interest to the price. The change is very acceptable to the Brokers, and the new rule will be better understood by the public. The Southern State Bonds are better by 1 ₩ cent. on Tennessees and Virginias. South Carolinas are dull at 24@24½ ₩ cent. Western Telegraph Stock this Afternoon sold at a fraction above 70 ₩ cent., the highest points for years past, the price having touched 31@39 in the mean time. The sales at 70 are said to win a number of large wagers, laid some months ago, that this point would be reached before the close of the year 1871. The transactions of the day in the Stock were quite large. The Railroads paused in prices about noon, owing to the scarcity or dearness of Money, but the dullness continued only an hour or two, and the general list looked firm again in the Afternoon. The Stock of the Erie Road fell below 32 ₩ cent. yesterday, and sold today at 31⅛ ₩ cent. A leading operator sold a large amount of "privileges" to deliver the Stock to him at 31 ₩ cent., any time in 30 or 60 days. He receives one ₩ cent. consideration for these "privileges," which, if availed of, would reduce the cost of the Stock to 30 ₩ cent. The Stock subsequently sold up to 32⅛@32⅜.

After the Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold sold at 108⅝ ₩ cent., and Exchange closed firm at 109½@109⅝ ₩ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 28.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109⅛ | 109⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 115⅜ | 115⅞ |
| American Gold | 108⅞ | 108⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109 | 109⅝ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 94⅞ | 95 |
| N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs. | 90 | 90⅛ |
| Reading | 111⅛ | 111⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 106⅞ | 107⅛ |
| North-west Common | 65⅜ | 67 |
| North-west Preferred | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 54 | 53⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 70⅞ | 72⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 69⅞ | 70⅛ |
| Erie | 31⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 27⅞ | 28⅛ |
| Lake Shore, Ex Scrip | 92⅜ | 92⅝ |
| Lake Shore Scrip | 84 | 84⅛ |

The Railroads at the very close were strong.

The latest prices made for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₩ cent., reg., '81 | 114 | 5-20 reg., '67 | 111½ |
| 6 ₩ cent., coup., '81 | 117½ | 5-20 coup., '67 | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '62 | 109⅜ | 5-20 reg., '68 | 111½ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 | 109⅜ | 5-20 coup., '68 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '64 | 109¾ | 10-40 reg. | 108⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '64 | 110 | 10-40 coup. | 109⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '65 | 110⅛ | 5s reg., '81 | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 | 111½ | 5s coup., '81 | 109⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., n. 1, '65 | 111½ | 6s currency | 114⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., n. 1., '65 | 114½ | | |

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 98 | Del., Lac. & West. 2d. | 95½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 88 | Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div. | 87½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 88½ | Tol. & Wab. 2d. | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub. | 88½ | Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 83 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 103 | Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. | 86¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76. | 103 | Great West. 1st. '88. | 94 |
| Erie 1st Ext. | 100 | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. | 89½ |
| Erie 2d, 7s, '79 | 98 | Illinois & S. I. 1st | 87½ |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83 | 91½ | Galena & Chi. Ext. | 106 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80 | 89 | Chi., R. I. & Pacific | 108½ |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88 | 85 | Morris & Essex 1st | 102¾ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. | 91½ | Morris & Essex 2d. | 99 |
| Long Dock bonds | 97 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 104 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. | 102½ | N. J. Cen. 1st, new. | 104 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 100½ | N. J. Cen. 2d | 100 |
| Harlem 1st, 7s | 101 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. | 106½ |
| Har. C. M. & S. F., 8s. | 90 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d. | 103 |
| Alb. & Susq. 1st bds. | 103 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d. | 98 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. | 94½ | P., F. W. & C. 8 ₩ c. E. bs. | 101 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82. | 113½ | Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F. | 98 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st. | 112½ | Clev. & Pitts. 2d. | 99 |
| Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d. | 98 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d. | 96 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c. | 101½ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th. | 87 |
| Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo. | 102½ | Chi. & Alton S. F. | 98½ |
| Central Pacific G. bds. | 103½ | Chi. & Alton 1st. | 106½ |
| Union Pacific 1st bds. | 92½ | Chi. & Alton Inc. | 91 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s. | 79 | Ohio & Miss. 1st. | 103 |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s. | 82½ | Ohio & Miss. 2d. | 82 |
| Illinois Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75. | 105 | Peninsula R. R. bds. | 91 |
| Bell. & S. Ills. R. 1st, 8s. | 96 | St. Louis & I. M. 1st. | 96 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st. | 99 | Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s. | 103 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. | 85 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. | 80 | Mil. & St. P. 1st. | 94½ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 101½ | Marietta & Cin. 1st. | 94½ |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. | 92 | Joliet & Chicago 1st. | 107 |
| Chi. & N. W. Cons. bds. | 91½ | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. | 89½ |
| Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds. | 88 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. | 71 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 99½ | Tol., Peo. & War., E. D. | 93 |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv. | 94½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s. | 97 |
| Del., Lac. & West. 1st, | 100½ | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. | 94 |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $815,611 99 |
| Gold payments | 82,399 73 |
| Gold balance | 69,744,999 06 |
| Currency receipts | 236,599 47 |
| Currency payments | 519,942 99 |
| Currency balance | 12,898,090 66 |
| Customs | 330,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 28.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | | 95 |
| City 6s, new | 99 | 99¼ |
| Camden and Amboy | 129 | 129½ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 56½ | 56⅝ |
| Reading | 111¼ | 111⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60½ | 60⅝ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 45 | 45¼ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 24½ | 25 |
| Northern Central | 38½ | 38½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 38⅝ | 38⅞ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 90 | 90⅛ |

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report as follows of their Land Department:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| November, 1871.—13,258 acres sold for | | $46,629 |
| Average per acre | | 3 |
| Land Grant Bonds canceled | | 17,000 |
| Total sales to Nov. 30, 1871. | | |
| Acres, 492,399.35 for | | 2,073,291 |
| Average per acre | | 4 |
| Lands remaining unsold, acres | | 11,500,000 |
| Total amount Land Grant Bonds issued | | $10,400,000 |
| Less, Bonds canceled by Land Department | $925,000 | |
| Bought by Trustees | 201,000 | $1,126,000 |
| Leaving Bonds outstanding | | $9,274,000 |
| Nov. 30, 1871.—Principal Land Notes on hand | | $371,719 |

Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 37 New-street, advertise $400,000 of 7 ₩ cent. Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New-York. For particulars reference is made to the advertisement in another part of the Times.

Among the New Year changes in Wall-street we notice a new firm of Bankers and Brokers, comprising two young men who have been trained to business in the Street, Mr. R. L. Anderton, Jr., late with Messrs. Cammann & Co., and Mr. W. M. Imbrie, late with Messrs. White, Morris & Co., and also Mr. Geo. Y. Brown, late with Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, under the style of Brown, Anderton & Imbrie, No. 38 Wall street.

The Eleventh Ward Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half* ₩ cent., payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Four* ₩ cent., payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Atlantic Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four* ₩ cent., payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862.

SECOND SERIES.

Further calls of the second and subsequent series of the Five-twenties of 1862 will doubtless follow during the coming year.

The recent relative market values of called and uncalled Bonds show that HOLDERS CAN REALIZE A BETTER PRICE FOR THEIR BONDS BEFORE THEY ARE CALLED IN THAN AFTERWARD.

Holders of ALL FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1862, and especially of the SECOND SERIES, will therefore do well to consider the subject of reinvestment in a more permanent form without delay.

The amount of really first-class and absolutely safe six per cent. Gold Bonds, which can now be had at anything like their par, is very limited.

Prominent among them are the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which we offer and recommend, *believing them to be as absolutely safe as the Bonds of the Government*. Less than $3,000,000 now remain unsold, and they will be rapidly taken up. Present price, 94, and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denomination, $1,000, $500 and $100—coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

☞ HOW SHALL WE INVEST OUR JANUARY INTEREST MONEY?

This question is now being canvassed by capitalists and investors, and is put to us daily by our correspondents. In answering it there are many things to be taken into consideration. The Government has ceased to be a borrower, and is rapidly reducing the national debt. In consequence of this, Government bonds have advanced to a point where they pay a small rate of interest. The old investment securities, or at least those which are non-speculative, are selling at such high prices that investments in them scarcely realize the legal rate of interest. We are strongly recommending the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, which are secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchise of the Company, including 1,600,000 acres of rich farming lands in the West. The Bonds have *thirty years to run*, and bear 8 per cent. interest, with both interest and principal payable in gold.

The road is rapidly approaching completion, and that part which has been in operation for some time past has been a success. The terms of the mortgage prohibit the sale of the Company's lands at less than four dollars per acre, which will realize more than the total amount of Bonds. All of these proceeds are used by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to retire the Bonds. This operation of the Sinking Fund must eventually advance the price of the Bonds, as those which have been sold are held firmly by investors. The bonds of the Eastern Division were subscribed for through our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest. We are now offering the remaining balance of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 8 per cent. Gold Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. The interest is paid in February and August of each year, free of tax. These Bonds must eventually take rank on the Stock Exchange with the 8 per cent. bonds of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Companies, which can only be obtained in very small amounts at 113 for the former and 118 for the latter.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 WALL-ST.

# IMPORTANT

TO

# HOLDERS OF 5-20 BONDS.

To all seeking an investment combining large profit with abundant security, we recommend the FIRST MORTGAGE 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The high character of these bonds is permanently established, and holders are fully protected, not only by the ample security afforded in the mortgage, but by a most rigid and economical administration of the affairs of the Company.

Capitalists and all who require a PREEMINENTLY SAFE SECURITY should investigate the claims of the Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds. They have thirty years to run, and bear interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. in gold.

Many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics at a large profit.

The highest current price will be paid for all marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $2,500 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,

NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—A Special Meeting of Depositors in the Eighth National Bank is called for at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and Eighth-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when important facts and questions will be presented for consideration.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, [illegible]


## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 28.

*By Judge Brady.*

Stevens vs. Pringle; memoranda for counsel.

Hart et al. vs. Wolf et al.; motion denied.

Fuller vs. Fallon; (see opinion.)

Glogonski vs. Bansiger; motion denied.

Dovey vs. Litchfield; motion denied.

Huffleigh vs. Stewart; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

*By Judge Freedman.*

Struthers et al. vs. Hogan; motion denied without costs.

William J. Stewart et al. vs. Thomas J. Powers; motion denied without prejudice to a new application for the proper party.

Jacob Greentree vs. Samuel W. Rosenstock; motion denied with $10 costs.

Thirza Howarth vs. William M. Garety; motion denied without costs.

Mayer vs. Appel; motion denied with $10 costs.

James C. Converse vs. Moses Ehrlick; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Frederick Steinbe vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; William R. Howell vs. Joseph Bitter; Alfred Bennett et al. vs. William S. Ashman; Sabina E. Wells vs. The Dodds Express Company; Marcus S. M. Chapman vs. The Phenix National Bank; James H. Prentice vs. James H. Phoenix; Henry G. Harrison vs. Edmund G. Tinker; orders granted.

The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis vs. Abraham H. Cardozo et al.; memorandum for counsel.

John Courtney vs. Frederick Baker et al.; case filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 28.

*By Judge Larremore.*

In the matter of the petition of James Kiernan; reason for change insufficient.

Bloomer vs. Talman; reference ordered to D. McMahon, Esq.

The Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States vs. Hall; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered; allowance granted of two and one-half per cent.

Rosenthal vs. Rabison; judgment granted.

Goelet vs. Stafford; motion granted.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Leslie vs. Leslie; motion for commission with stay granted.

*By Judge Loew.*

Barrian vs. Emmons; motion denied with leave to renew.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called 12 M.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Nos. | Nos. |
| 21—Clarke et al. vs. Hayward. | 201—Ellen H. Day vs. Orange D. Day et al. |
| 122—Munsell vs. Spratt et al. | |

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872.

### Fire at Elizabeth, N. J.—Defective Fire Alarm.

A fire occurred at Elizabeth, yesterday morning, which, though the damage was not great, furnishes a fair example of how defective a fire department may be in its workings. About 1 o'clock the house of Conrad Martz, at Seventh-street and First-avenue, was discovered on fire. Before the department could get to work this building was consumed, and the adjoining one, belonging to the estate of Capt. Gortland, was badly damaged. The officers attempted to strike the fire alarm, but it refused to work, and the engines were a long time in getting to the fire. When, however, they arrived, they could secure no water, whatever, the supply having been cut off in order to make repairs. The fire thus had full sway, and had it occurred in a thickly built-up portion of the city, would doubtless have caused heavy losses. Elizabeth refuses to pay $800 for the services of a telegraph inspector, and within six months the extra losses caused by the defective working, or failure to work of the fire-alarm, have probably not been less than $60,000.

By this fire the total loss will reach $10,000. The insurance upon the house of Mr. Martz is $3,000, and that upon the house of Capt. Gortland $1,000; Wolf & Tichenor, tobacconists, lose $800—covered by insurance.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £30,000 during the week.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 94½; 10-40s, 91½.

1½ P. M.—Consols are quoted at 91⅞ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities firmer; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 94½; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds are quoted at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 28—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, 31s. 3d. ₩ quarter. PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. ₩ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Beef, 77s. ₩ tierce, for extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, [illegible].

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM, 57½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Refined PETROLEUM, 16⅜d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, [illegible]. Common Rosin, 13s. 6d.@13s.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs. | 6 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 477 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs. | 1 | Rosin, bbls. | 4,373 |
| Cotton, bales | 977 | Pork, pkgs. | 2,138 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs. | 206 | Beef, pkgs. | 1,115 |
| Eggs, bbls. | [illegible] | Cut-meats, pkgs. | [illegible] |
| Flour, bbls. | 7,456 | Grease, pkgs. | 127 |
| Wheat, bushels | 36,440 | Lard, pkgs. | 3,343 |
| Corn, bushels | 44,050 | Stearine, pkgs. | 116 |
| Oats, bushels | 15,300 | Butter, pkgs. | 2,915 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,700 | Cheese, pkgs. | 1,022 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 1,361 | Tallow, pkgs. | 314 |
| Beans, bbls. | 146 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 4,526 |
| Peas, bushels | 221 | Tea, half chests | 715 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 280 | Tobacco, hhds. | 63 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 800 | Tobacco, boxes & cs. | 61 |
| Hops, bales | 330 | Whisky, bbls. | [illegible] |
| Hides, bales | 130 | Wool, bales | 79 |
| Leather, sides | 10,593 | Green Apples, bbls. | 118 |
| Moss, bales | 78 | Tallow-oil, bbls. | 30 |

The exports cleared since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Pablo*, of Antwerp—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 8,238 bushels Wheat, [illegible] Lard, 18 hhds. Tallow, 200 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—1,825 bags Clover-seed, 2,096 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 30 boxes Cordials, 6 cases Vanilla Beans, 10 bales Horse Hair, 30 pkgs. Machinery, 1 bbl. Flour, 21 cases Sewing-machines, 4 bags Coffee, 23 hhds. Tobacco, 3,700 boxes Extracts, [illegible] bales Tobacco, [illegible] boxes Cheese, 3,500 bushels Corn, 8 cases Lobsters, 2 boxes Agricultural Implements, 5 bales Skins, 16 pkgs. Clocks, 125 cases Can Goods, 20 bbls. Maizena.

By the brig [illegible], for [illegible]—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 12,800 bushels Wheat.

By the bark [illegible], for Adelaide—10,000 cases Petroleum, 500 boxes Clothes-pins, 5 cases Brooms, 200 cases Lobsters, [illegible] bbls. [illegible], [illegible] cases Chairs, 100 cases Oysters, 40 pkgs. Axes, 7,775 lbs. Tobacco, 15 dozen Washboards.

By the schooner *Bosline*, for Barbados—[illegible] bbls. Pork, [illegible] bbls. Beef, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal, 300 bushels Peas, 250 bushels Oats, 200 bushels Corn, [illegible] hhds. Oil-meal, 150 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 500 bbls. Butter, 500 lbs. Cheese, 2 Carriages, [illegible] Shooks, [illegible] bbls. Potatoes, 2,500 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *Pedro*, for Kingston—16 bbls. Lard-oil, 5,300 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Peas, 1,300 gallons Kerosene, 30 boxes Starch, 20 bbls. Meal, 500 lbs. Cheese, [illegible] bbls. Crackers, 774 bbls. Flour, 307 shooks and Heads, 25 boxes Blue, 32 pkgs. Hardware, 8 bbls. Pitch, 5 bbls. Rosin, 2 bbls. Blacking, 3 dozen Pails, 2 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 4 Carriages, 12,693 lbs. Butter, 1,678 lbs. Ham.

By the schooner *Alaska*, for Caibarien—2,300 box Shooks, 416 pkgs. Heads, 346 pkgs. Hoops, 5 carboys Acid.

By the brig *S. A. Holbrook*, for Havana—1,612 bbls. Potatoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in fair request, with sales reported here of [illegible] bags by the [illegible], and at Baltimore, 3,384 bags by the *M. V. Hugg*, (a resale) and 3,800 bags by the *Scout*, [illegible] on private terms. Quotations remain as before. The stock of Rio in first hands here today was 55,909 bags, and at the other distributing points 21,192 bags, with [illegible] bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in good request at strong and buoyant prices, the recent movements being summed up thus by Messrs. Aymar & Co.: [illegible] mats Java, ex *Fearless*, sold to arrive on private terms; [illegible] mats Java, ex [illegible], sold to arrive on private terms; 1,000 bags Porto Rico, [illegible]; 105 bags Costa Rica, [illegible] bags San Domingo, [illegible] in lots for consumption, within our range. The stock of other kinds [illegible] in first hands this morning was [illegible] bags and 27,561 mats, including [illegible] bags and 7,361 mats Java, 3,613 bags Maracaibo, [illegible] bags San Domingo, 536 bags Savanilla, and [illegible] bags Curaçoa. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, [illegible]; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18½c., gold, 60 days, [illegible]. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@[illegible]; Curaçoa, [illegible]; Porto Rico, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, 13½c.@14c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—[illegible] reported for early delivery at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb.; sales, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, 415 bales to spinners, 1 bale to speculators and [illegible] bales in transit. For forward delivery, [illegible] has been noted, but at a reduction of [illegible]. [illegible] bales [illegible] 1c. [illegible] evening and 9,300 bales today; basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, [illegible] bales at 19⅝c.; January, [illegible] bales at [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]. [illegible] Free on board at Savannah, [illegible]. Exchanged—600 bales December for 600 bales January, even. The average quotation of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the basis of Low Middling, were as follows: December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, 19.93c.; March, 20.24c.; April, 20.60c.; May, [illegible]. The receipts at all the shipping ports [illegible] bales, including 739 bales from Fernandina, [illegible]. The receipts at this port today were [illegible] bales, and since the opening of the season, [illegible] bales. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,185,315 bales, against [illegible] bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 17 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 18⅞ | 19 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Low Middling | 19⅞ | 20 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| Middling | 20 | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| Good Middling | 20⅞ | 21 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite dull, the demand having been mostly for job lots, wanted for home use, at about previous quotations. Holders have not been eager to realize on desirable stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; Extra State, $6 50@$6 85; very good to fancy do., $7 [illegible]; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible]. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl. | [illegible] |
| Sour Flour | [illegible] |
| Superfine State and Western | [illegible] |
| Extra State | [illegible] |
| Extra City, shipping brands | [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | [illegible] |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | [illegible] |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | [illegible] |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy | [illegible] |

Southern Flour continues very quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., at $6 [illegible] for ordinary to very good, and $8 [illegible]@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request; sales, [illegible] bbls., at $4 [illegible]. Corn-meal rules quite dull at $3 [illegible] for Western and Jersey, [illegible] for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with some show of confidence, in view of the limited offerings at present quotations, but there has been very little call for any description, and quotations for desirable lots have been more or less nominal for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store [illegible]. Small lots of Red Western, in store, were placed at $1 [illegible]. Corn has been quoted about steady, with a moderate inquiry noted for home use and shipment. The offerings have been rather light. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for old Mixed Western, afloat, [illegible]; [illegible] for new Western Mixed, [illegible]; [illegible] Yellow Western, from track and afloat, [illegible]; [illegible] White Western, [illegible]; fair White Southern, 77½c.; [illegible] Yellow Southern, [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye has been firm and in demand, chiefly for shipment; sales, 6,400 bushels Canada, in bond, at 88c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been moderately sought after on the basis of $1 14@$1 15 for [illegible] Western; sales, [illegible] bushels. Barley-malt has been dull at about previous figures. Oats have been in moderate request, with [illegible] rates; sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at [illegible] for new Mixed Western, afloat, [illegible]; prime do., in store; 53½c.@54½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for [illegible]; [illegible] Black, [illegible]; 57½c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio, from track and afloat, ₩ bushel.

HIDES—There has been rather more firmness in the market, but dealers note that offerings of which have been light, while the demand has been fair; sales, 3,100 Montevideo at [illegible], 5,000 Texas [illegible], [illegible] salted Texas and 1,000 Dry Matamoras, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been less inquiry for New-Orleans, which has been without further changes of price; [illegible] bbls. were sold in lots at 40c.@68c. ₩ gallon. Foreign has been dull and nominal, with the stock in first hands this morning reported at [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico, 1,360 hhds. English Islands and 1,881 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little movement in any line, and prices in most instances have been somewhat nominal. Strained Rosin has been quoted at $4 [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] ₩ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 Rosin at $5 [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs., [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine at the quoted rate.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quiet on the basis of about previous quotations.... Refined has been in some demand in the home market at [illegible] 23½c., and at Philadelphia at 22½c.@22¾c.; sales reported here of 3,500 bbls. at 23½c., 1,000 bbls. at 23¾c., and some transactions reported as low as 23c. ... Refined Oil, in cases, quiet and nominal at [illegible]. ... Crude, in bulk, dull at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ gallon. ... [illegible] Crude at 19½c. [illegible] ... Naphtha, [illegible] in shipping order.... The Creek reports have been of a dull character, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $3 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger, with a better inquiry noted chiefly for Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 760 bbls., early delivery, at $12 [illegible] for Western Mess, $14 [illegible] for new Mess, $10 [illegible] for Prime, and Extra Prime, $12 [illegible] for new Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37½@$14 50, seller January, and [illegible], seller February; sales, 1,600 bbls. ... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and firmer at 5⅞c.@6c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5½c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand and firm at [illegible] for Hams, [illegible] for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales [illegible], equal to 130 pkgs.; offerings light.... Bacon has been quoted a fraction dearer, on lighter offerings, and a fair inquiry, chiefly from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 boxes and 50,000 lbs., including for early delivery, here 200 boxes Short Rib at 7c., 37 [illegible] 150 boxes Short Clear at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 100 boxes Long Clear, to arrive, at 7¼c.; 50 boxes Light Bellies at [illegible], equal to 50,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7½c. for early delivery, [illegible]; 300 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c., and for forward delivery there, 250 boxes Short Rib and 250 boxes Short Clear, both seller February, at 6⅞c. and 6¾c., respectively, ₩ lb., closing with these prices bid.... Lard has been in moderate demand, and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported of 155 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅜c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, [illegible] for Western Steam, 9⅞c.@9⅞c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9½c. for City, [illegible] for No. 1, [illegible] for [illegible]. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more animated at steady prices, with sales reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, seller March, at 10c. ₩ lb. For January delivery there were bids reported of 9⅞c., and for February, of 9⅞c. ₩ lb., both seller's option.... Beef has been in some demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 215 bbls. Tierce Beef has been more sought after at from $12@ [illegible] for old and new Prime Mess, and $16@$22 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales, 450 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at $22@$28 for new.... Butter and Cheese have been in limited request, at about former quotations. We quote fine to extra State Butter at 33c.@35c., in firkins and half-firkins; fair to fancy State pails at 30c.@38c.; ordinary to extra Western at 15c.@ [illegible], ₩ lb.; good to extra State Dairy at 11½c.@13½c.; Western, common to prime, 9c.@12½c., ₩ lb.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover has been on a limited scale, and prices have favored buyers. Shippers have shown less disposition to operate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bags, part to arrive, at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11⅞c.@12c. for Indiana and Western Ohio. In other descriptions no important dealings have been reported, and sales have been generally unaltered. We quote: Timothy at $2 75@$3 00; Flax at $1 80@$2 00; Calcutta Linseed at $2 27½@$2 30, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, and prices have favored buyers, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make concessions on desirable samples, the offerings of which have been moderate. Refiners have been purchasing with reserve. There has been very little inquiry for trade lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 216 hhds. common good refining Cuba, at 9⅛c.; 10 hhds. Demerara, at 11c. and 1,000 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 10, at 9½c. ₩ lb. We quote nominally: Fair refining Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; good do. at 9¼c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9⅞c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅝c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅞c.@8⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars in moderate demand at 10½c.@12⅛c., as the extremes. The movements in Raw Sugars, since Dec. 1, Messrs. C. Amsinck & Co. sum up thus:

| | Hhds. | Boxes. | Bags. | Melado. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock, Dec. 1, 1871 | 34,673 | 54,180 | 205,509 | 2,880 |
| Receipts since Dec. 1 | 5,703 | 22,682 | 101,853 | |
| Total | 40,376 | 76,862 | 307,362 | 2,880 |
| Sales since Dec. 1 | 13,403 | 43,675 | 42,579 | 730 |
| Stock, Dec. 28, 1871 | 26,967 | 33,167 | 264,783 | 2,150 |
| Stock, Jan. 1, 1871 | 27,201 | 65,217 | 207,932 | 744 |
| Stock, Jan. 1, 1870 | 15,242 | 38,450 | 245,821 | 314 |
| Stock, Jan. 1, 1869 | 34,295 | 23,226 | 30,404 | 91 |

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been offered with less freedom, and has been quoted firm though the dealings have been less extensive. In other kinds business has been comparatively moderate, without any noticeable alteration in values. Sales, 111,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c. for very good country to strictly prime City, and 8¾c.@8⅞c. for poorer grades; also, 81,000 lbs. Stearine at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to 94c. ₩ gallon, with sales reported of 150 bbls. on that basis.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet as a rule in the line of berth freights, the chief offerings—which were on a limited scale—having been of Provisions, Grain and Clover-seed. Rates favored shippers, on a comparatively fair supply of room. In the way of charters there was a moderate call for vessels for the Petroleum trade, and some inquiry for vessels for general cargo, with rates quoted rather weak and yielding. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 2,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 9½d. ₩ bushel; 600 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 2,150 boxes Bacon, by do., at 35s.@40s.; 45 bbls. Tallow, on private terms. For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d. ₩ tierce; 50 bbls. Tallow, on private terms; and by steam, [illegible] bushels Corn at 8d. ₩ bushel; 25 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ₩ tierce; 50 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 1,200 bags Clover-seed at 30s. ₩ ton; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; also, the following steamship *Pereire* [illegible] has been placed on the berth for general cargo. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, [illegible] tons, with equal to 2,300 quarters Grain, and a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, with equal to 2,750 quarters do. (on foreign charters); and for Bremen, a British bark, 750 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port,) with equal to about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, Crude or Refined. For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, on private terms, privileges extending to the Continent. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, with 2,100 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 7s. ₩ bbl. For Antwerp, 750 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton; also a German bark, [illegible] tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bremen, 250 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, a British bark, [illegible] tons, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, [illegible] ₩ bbl. For Rotterdam, 200 tcs. Lard at 32s. ₩ ton. For the south side of Cuba and back, an American brig, 235 tons, with Sugar at 50c. and port charges. For Brazil direct, a British brig, 165 tons, equal to 1,800 bbls. capacity, on the basis of $1 25 ₩ bbl., and 5 per cent. primage.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm, but closed dull at a slight advance. No. 1 Spring, $1 23½; No. 2 do., $1 21½ @ [illegible]; No. 3 do., [illegible]; Rejected, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Spring, seller January, $1 [illegible]; seller last half of month, $1 [illegible]; seller February, $1 [illegible]; seller March, $1 24. CORN quiet and firmer, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]; seller January, [illegible]; seller March, [illegible]; seller April, 43¼c. @43⅜c. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 34¼c.; Rejected, [illegible]. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2, [illegible]. BARLEY firm and unchanged; No. 2, [illegible]. PORK advanced and in fair demand, at $12 [illegible] cash, or seller January, $12 [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]; seller March, $12 [illegible]. LARD in fair demand, and dealers more firm; [illegible] cash or seller January, [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]; seller March, 9½c. @ [illegible]. CANADA in [illegible]. Green MEATS firm and steady; Hams, [illegible]; Shoulders, [illegible]; Short Ribs, [illegible]; Short Clear, [illegible]. BULK MEATS in fair demand, advanced; Shoulders, [illegible]; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]; Short Clear Middles, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS steady at $4 [illegible]. TALLOW quiet and firm. Live HOGS active and higher; $4 [illegible] for common to fair; $4 [illegible] for good to choice; [illegible] for Extra. Dressed HOGS advanced 10c. [illegible]. WHISKY opened firm but closed dull at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—FLOUR very quiet; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$5 [illegible]; Extra, $[illegible]; Double Extra, $6 [illegible]. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible]; [illegible]. CORN dull and lower; Mixed on track, [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible]. OATS dull; No. 2, in elevator, 36c. BARLEY quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]. RYE dull at [illegible]. PORK steady at [illegible]; seller February, [illegible]; seller April, [illegible]. Dry salted MEATS unchanged. BACON unchanged; nothing done. LARD active and higher; [illegible]; seller March, [illegible] at [illegible]. Live HOGS firmer at $3 75@$4 [illegible]; Extra Heavy, $4 [illegible]; [illegible] the arrivals were very poor. CATTLE quiet and steady at $1 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—RAIL SHIPMENTS—Corn, 6,000 bushels. Markets generally inactive and prices nominally unchanged. No sales reported, and prices nominally unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts [illegible] cars, making the supply 183 cars, against [illegible] cars at the same time last week; market [illegible] and prices firm; all the offerings sold; sales of Missouri Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]; [illegible] Ohio, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]; 135 Illinois, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., at $[illegible]. SHEEP—Receipts [illegible] cars; market steady, [illegible] 4c. better; sales 108 Ohio Sheep, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]; [illegible] Canada Sheep, averaging [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible]. HOGS—Receipts 1,990 head; market steady; sales [illegible] at $4 [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—TOBACCO unchanged; sales very light. BAGGING dull at 13½c.@15c. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 [illegible]. GRAIN quiet but firm at unchanged prices. PROVISIONS firm, with an advancing tendency. PORK quoted at $12 50 for round lots. BACON—Shoulders, 6c.; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c., [illegible]. HAMS, 12c. [illegible]. LARD [illegible]. MEATS in fair demand; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear sides, [illegible], packed. LARD steady at 9⅛c.@9¼c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 88c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 [illegible] for Amber Winter, $8 [illegible] for White Winter, $9 [illegible] for Double extra. WHEAT steady; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 [illegible]; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 [illegible]. CORN unchanged; sales, 1,800 bushels at 66c.; 1 car at 67c. BARLEY quiet. RYE held at 85c. for Western. PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 [illegible] for bolted; $1 [illegible] for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, [illegible]; Ship-stuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, $[illegible] ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 at $1 18½. OATS steady; No. 2 at 32½c. CORN firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 64c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, 61c. HOGS—Dressed lighter and heavier, [illegible]. PORK in fair demand and firm at $12 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 28.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 58c. ROSIN quiet at $3 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 for Hard and $5 [illegible] for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR quiet at $3 [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Dec. 28.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 19¼c. offered; 19⅜c.@19⅝c. asked; some sales at 19¼c.; net receipts, 3,252 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 81,209 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 10,183 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 542 bales; coastwise, 1,548 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 176,591 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—COTTON steady; good Ordinary, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 1,379 bales; exports, coastwise, 337 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 44,779 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 1,222 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,523 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 20c.; net receipts, 1,308 bales; stock, 35,285 bales.


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# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1871.



## Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA. (Italian Opera.) Miss Christine Nilsson.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—FLEUR DE THE. (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by John B. Gough, on "Curiosity."

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

## Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

## To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.


We have to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Children's Aid Society, and on behalf of the poor children we tender sincere thanks to our correspondents: R. Brothers, $5; Baxter, $10; A Friend in Washington, D. C., $10; V., $5 60; E. D., $4; A. D., $5; A. W., $20; G. H. G., (whose letter will be found elsewhere,) $10.

We prepared the public on Wednesday for the melancholy tidings of the death of Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT, the eminent actor. Although his death will be deeply regretted, his surviving friends have the satisfaction of knowing that he died full of years and honor, and that he lived long enough to reap the just reward of hardly-earned fame. He has left a son—Mr. JOHN K. HACKETT—occupying a distinguished position in the City, and filling it at an unusually troubled period, when so many reputations have been wrecked, with great credit to himself and with great advantage to the community. There is nothing in which a man can more justly feel a pride than the honorable reputation of a good father, and the Recorder of the City undoubtedly does feel this pride, and has done his best to prove worthy of his father's reputation. We present elsewhere an interesting memoir of the celebrated comedian, who closed his days yesterday, consoled by the affectionate attentions of those who were near and dear to him.

That W. M. TWEED, the Master Thief, has found his native stock of impudence unequal to the emergency in which he is now placed, cannot be doubted. A City paper, which coolly appropriated the copy of the new charter we had published exclusively last Sunday, without a word of acknowledgement, makes a great fuss about its "enterprise" in announcing TWEED's flight. The truth is that TWEED has not fled—he is in this City, and the fact that he is keeping himself invisible just now was stated in these columns on Tuesday last. It is quite possible, of course, that he will yet become a fugitive—and Sheriff BRENNAN will be chiefly responsible if he does. TWEED ought ere now to have joined CONNOLLY in Ludlow-street Jail—he is by far the most guilty man of the two. But we are assured that he knows so many secrets about the way in which money was spent by the National Democratic Committee, that the leading Democrats are very anxious to see him sneak off to parts unknown. After all, TWEED has a story to tell, and it would not be a story calculated to promote the interests of the Democratic Party in the Presidential election. It is said—we merely give it as a rumor—that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR does not look with unqualified satisfaction on the prospect of TWEED's making "a clean breast of it," for Mr. O'CONOR, while detesting fraud, is yet too good a Democrat to wish to see his party destroyed. Is it not, in the meanwhile, a pretty sight to see the office of Commissioner of the Public Works held by a thief who dares not show his face in public?

## "The Great City Problem."

A pamphlet will appear in a few days, entitled, *The Great City Problem; the Evil and the Remedy of New-York City Government*; by Non-Partisan. Its author is an eminent member of the legal profession. His work is unquestionably the most valuable contribution to the solution of the question of municipal reform, recently made by any individual; and, if we except an able report submitted to the Union League Club in 1866, by a Committee of which Mr. D. B. EATON was Chairman, it is the most valuable contribution made at any time. It reviews, with comprehensive knowledge of the situation, the present confused, abortive, and corrupt contrivances for the management of our local affairs. The author points out in a clear manner the theories which stand in the way of removing these contrivances, and proposes to substitute for them a method that will bring into action the powers of the community for giving itself an honest and efficient administration. He traces the origin and rise of government by party majorities, the debasement and inefficiency which have resulted from it, and the necessity of absolutely breaking up the system itself. He describes with energy and skill the corrupting influence and the gross injustice of the "caucus" plan now in vogue, and then proceeds to consider the remedies. First among these he places proper registry laws. These have been hitherto framed with reference to the party system. The registry has been placed too near election, and its provisions have been framed to allow those to vote who have neglected registry to the last moment or altogether. This plan should be abandoned. The registry should be completed at least thirty days before an election, and no person who is not registered should be allowed to vote at all. The author suggests detailed provisions for detecting, preventing, and punishing fraud. Next he would place safeguards round the performance of the function of appointment by City officials. All communications on which such appointments are made must be in writing and kept on file. Any appointment based on party, religion, relationship, pecuniary consideration, or any personal favoritism whatever, or for any other reason than a regard for the efficiency and honesty of the public service, should be made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of fifty dollars, recoverable by any tax-payer. The author would further make it a misdemeanor for any person to request or accept of a City employe, or for any such employe to make any contribution to political expenses of any kind. The author would further restore the right, formerly enjoyed by citizens, to sue a City officer in the interest of the people, and for the protection of public property and rights; and he would secure the right of examination of any official before any Judge of the Supreme Court to representative tax-payers, with proper provision against malicious or unfounded procedure.

The utmost stress is laid by the pamphlet on the adoption of the principle of free voting, proposed in the Charter of the Committee of Seventy. In support of this the author makes an able argument, which cannot readily be condensed, and which we shall reproduce for our readers in a day or two. This principle the author would apply in the election of a Board of Judicial Appointment, which should name all Judges below the Supreme Court, and the legal officers of the City; to the election of a Board of Aldermen, and a more numerous Board of Councilmen; to the election of a Mayor, for which office three persons should be voted for, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be Mayor, and the others to be members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen respectively.

The pamphlet is marked by vigor of thought, and, in its main suggestions, by maturity of judgment and an unusual grasp of the subject. It shows, also, beyond most writing of its kind, an intimate acquaintance with the constitutional and practical limitations to the enforcement of reform theories, which, if more general, would have saved a good deal of confused and useless discussion of this vitally important matter.

## Miller's Perquisites.

Soon after the appointment of Mr. MILLER to the Superintendency of the Insurance Department, there was inserted in the Supply bill, pending before the Legislature of that year, the following significant clause: "*And hereafter, on transfer of securities, one-fifth of one per cent. on the amount transferred to be paid by the company, making the transfer to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.*" This important provision, being a distinct enactment, and having no possible reference to the legitimate purposes of a Supply bill, was quietly lobbied into the body of that bill for the year 1870, and has undoubtedly escaped general observation. That a *legacy* was intended for somebody by the person who framed and was instrumental in putting the clause in the Supply bill, has been amply demonstrated by subsequent events.

The life insurance companies of this State, and of foreign countries admitted to this State, are required by law to deposit securities in the Insurance Department for the protection of persons insured. These securities, now amounting to millions of dollars, are withdrawn from the Department from time to time, and other legal securities are substituted in their place. The apparently innocent clause in the Supply bill referred to is regarded by the Superintendent as applying to these trust deposits belonging to policy-holders; and on the withdrawal or exchange of Government bonds, or bonds and mortgages constituting these deposits, and held by the Superintendent as the representative of the State in trust for hundreds of thousands of persons, the one-fifth of one per cent. of the entire amount of the funds so withdrawn or transferred is with scrupulous care, exacted from the corporations making the transfers. As we are advised, under existing statutes, all fees to be paid by insurance corporations to the Superintendent must be paid by that officer into the State Treasury. Such was the practical construction given to all acts prescribing the payment of fees to the Superintendent, under the administration of Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, as we learn on an examination of the reports made by that able and honest official. We understand, also, that the Superintendent is not remunerated for his services by fees, but is paid by a salary fixed at the sum of seven thousand dollars per annum.

Now the clause in the Supply bill of 1870, which names a percentage for the transfer of securities, and makes the same payable to the Superintendent, in no line, syllable or word, declares that this onerous and oppressive charge is to be an award to the Superintendent. The payment of this fee is made to this officer as the chief of a State Department, and like other insurance fees, belongs to the State, and should be paid into the State Treasury. Fees received into the Insurance Department are devoted by law to defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of the Department. Any unexpended surplus remaining in the Treasury from this source, of course, is used for the general purposes of the State. The annual appropriation and supply bills limit the amounts to be expended for the purposes of the Insurance Department, the first item named in each appropriation act, in connection with the expenditures of that Department, being the salary of the Superintendent, which is stated at a fixed sum. The amounts thus to be expended are to be drawn from the State Treasury on the warrants of the State Controller.

Superintendent MILLER has given a construction to the clause in question peculiar to himself. It differs slightly from the ordinarily strict construction given to constitutions and statutes by the political party of which he is a bright and shining light. The construction given to a statute, in this instance at least, by a model Tammany Democrat, is liberal in the extreme. It required but two or three months of tuition in the Tammany school for a pupil of quick parts to acquire something of the prestige for genius which belongs to the Boss himself. MILLER became Superintendent in the month of February, 1870, and before the month of May of the same year his extraordinary capacity produced its effect on the Supply bill. TWEED must have entertained a profound regard for an intellect, which in its official infancy made such prodigious strides in development. The most skillful actuaries in the country, with the aid of their algebraic symbols, could not have surpassed our youthful prodigy in establishing a basis for valuing the fee which might be wrung out of securities pledged to the protection of policy-holders. The immortal productions of WRIGHT, HOMANS, BARNES, SMITH, FACHLER and other eminent American actuaries vanish into thin air before the one-fifth of one per cent. valuation coined in the fertile mathematical brain of MILLER. Common minds are compelled to succumb to the devices of this latter-day saint.

There is no intimation in the usual Table or Schedule of Receipts, published in MILLER's reports, that the Superintendent has received the one-fifth of one per cent. on the transfer of securities deposited in the Insurance Department, or that the moneys collected from this source have been paid into the State Treasury by this model State officer. We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that this item, already aggregating thousands of dollars, has been faithfully collected, but that the same has not found its way into the State Treasury. It has probably gone to increase the great inheritance of GEORGE W. MILLER, or perhaps to swell the purse of some one of his lucky leeches who are sucking away at the life-blood of our insurance corporations. We furnish this item of intelligence as an illustration of that purity of the Miller administration, extolled in our advertising columns today by sundry insurance officials of this City.

The obnoxious law will be swept from the Statute-book, and GEORGE W. MILLER will be made to disgorge and refund to the State the money which he has illegally retained as his personal perquisite.

## A Dock Commissioner's Apology.

Mr. School Commissioner (also Dock Commissioner) WOOD says in the letter from him which we publish this morning, that our comments on his previous letters to the TIMES have proved us "a master of rhetorical fence." Really, we must decline to accept the flattery, however grateful—and how can it fail to be grateful, coming from such a source? There has, in fact, been no "fencing," rhetorical or otherwise, about it. Neither have we "twisted and turned" his letters "from their true meaning." It required only the ordinary amount of penetration with which the average man is gifted, to see that Mr. WOOD sedulously avoided all the actual issues we made, and really had no case at all. It seems to us that it would have been better for him and his fellows of the Dock Commission, if he had restrained his letter-writing faculty altogether in this instance, or if he did use it, have done so to indite an eloquent letter of resignation of at least one of his offices—in fact, that he might better have written to the Mayor than to the TIMES.

It seems that Mr. WOOD was seduced into association with Mr. HUGH SMITH in the Dock Commission, because he "had often heard him spoken of as 'honest HUGHEY SMITH.'" By whom, Mr. WOOD? Surely it must have been among men of peculiarly Tammany ideas of honesty that such an epithet was won by this tool of TWEED's. It is hard, also, to comprehend why, because this HUGH SMITH was "the youngest but one of the members of the Board, and that other was already-appointed Acting Secretary," it was "perfectly fair" that he should be made Treasurer. Is that the principle of selection of their treasurers which is customary with corporations and private individuals? We supposed that this, of all others, was the office given to the man of best approved character and largest financial experience. Certainly, it was fortunate for Tammany that the Dock Commission thought otherwise. Moreover, it is no excuse for the other members, except the "youngest," that they had "private business to attend to," and so were not ready to attend to the duties of Treasurer. They had accepted a public office of the gravest importance, and it was their duty to shirk none of its responsibilities, as they did in this case, and, as they since have done in many another. The City wishes no officials of this sort, who are so occupied with their own private affairs that they have only the refuse of time left to watch over the interests of the public, and prevent thieves and tricksters from entering and controlling their Departments. Mr. WOOD's tribute to his friend HUGH SMITH, as a "genial and kind-hearted gentleman," may be taken for what it is worth. He says he shall "always look back with pleasure upon the six months in which we (SMITH and WOOD) were associated together at the Board of Docks." Undoubtedly, if his lamented associate, in his voluntary but undoubtedly dreary exile from the City, chances to be near enough civilization to see Mr. WOOD's letter, he also will recall with tender emotions the society of a fellow public officer who so readily lent himself to carry out his designs.

According to Mr. WOOD, the election of HENRY A. SMITH, upon the transfer of "Honest HUGHEY" to other Tammany duty, was the natural corollary of his brother's translation; indeed, there was more reason for it under the Dock Commissioners' extraordinary rule, since he was even younger than his brother. The other reason for his election given by Mr. WOOD, viz., that he belonged to "the dominant party in the Board and in the City," is of about the same value as that his comparative juvenility constituted a qualification for the Treasuryship. Mr. HUNT and Mr. AGNEW both belonged to the "dominant party," and why was not one of them chosen? For the matter of that, Mr. WOOD himself was near enough to Tammany, and full enough of the zeal of a recent convert to its policy, to obliterate any objection there might be to him on the score of Republicanism. And this brings us to say that we agree with our complimentary correspondent in the opinion that "no one need be ashamed of having belonged" to the Citizens' Association—unless, however, he used it as a vantage-ground to get office under Tammany, and left it to go into the house of the enemies of the City it was organized to protect; as did Mr. WILLIAM WOOD and the venerable NATHANIEL SANDS.

Take it for all in all, this letter of Mr. WOOD's is one of the most pitiable attempts at an apology it has ever been our fortune to read. It presumes altogether too much on the simplicity of the public, who still wait for a satisfactory answer to the questions, Why were the SMITHS, two of TWEED's pliant tools, successively elected to the Treasurership of the Dock Commission; why was opportunity given to HENRY A. SMITH to manipulate the pay-rolls by the Commission's expressly allowing him to refund their money through an officer he could control; and why does this man, of whose whereabouts since election even Mr. WOOD acknowledges neither he nor his colleagues know anything, still continue Treasurer of one of the most important of the City Commissions?

## A Swindler of Genius.

A man of genius has just been locked up in London. His name is JOSEPH LOCKWOOD BULMER, and he is the hero of some of the most wonderful swindles ever known. So cunningly have his schemes been devised, and his agency in them concealed, that he has operated successfully for years without detection; and even now the officers of the law have had the greatest difficulty in establishing the technical responsibility requisite to convict him. In the words of an admiring contemporary, Mr. BULMER has raised imposition to the dignity of a science. Some of the shrewdest and most hard-headed men in England have been taken in by him.

BULMER was educated for a physician, and was for some time in practice. He read largely, thought deeply, and made society the object of profound study. How to extract money from people, and how to guard against possible unpleasant contingencies in carrying out the game, has been the problem of his life. To solve it, he has worked in a great measure on fixed principles. A sagacious plan to which he rigidly adhered, was that of never putting his schemes in practice within the limits of the police jurisdiction in which he resided. He thus avoided troublesome observation that might have disturbed the tranquility of his domestic hearth, and was enabled to give his active brain full play, with little fear of interruption. Surrounded by a good library, and the ablest and freshest of current periodicals, Mr. BULMER elaborated his plans, most of which were subsequently executed in places far away. He studied, especially, projects of national benevolence. He made himself acquainted with the springs and motives of public movements of every description, and had careful lists of individuals of wealth and prominence who were, or were likely to be, in sympathy with such movements. By this means he acquired large sums of money. His methods of procedure were various. One, for example, was as follows. A number of rich gentlemen in some locality at a good distance from London would first be selected as the victims. Subscriptions for various objects are constantly suggested and often recommended by the Press. Carefully choosing the object and, of course, the names of those to be interested, Mr. BULMER would send forward to their addresses an adroitly composed circular. In these documents he generally figured, under an assumed name, as an "honorary secretary," the name of some well-known person, commonly one of title, appearing as chairman. After a short time BULMER would follow up his circulars in person, provided with a subscription paper. This would be headed by the (forged) signatures of distinguished people—Lord DERBY and the Bishop of Manchester were favorites for this purpose—set against considerable sums. BULMER's polished and thoroughly unexceptionable manners now came into play with fine effect. He rarely failed in getting a handsome check to add to his list; and this done he disappeared.

Another of Mr. BULMER's prosperous devices consisted in imitating genuine circulars. This he did in the case of the celebrated Jamaica Committee and others. Among the swindling projects he is known, or supposed, to have originated, was a circular, headed by the name of JOHN STUART MILL, appealing for funds in the name of the Land Tenure Reform Association; another for "the sufferers by the Todmorden Floods;" and a third for the losers "by the political evictions in Wales." Funds for the families of persons killed by colliery explosions Mr. BULMER raised in abundance, and cash for political purposes, which the donors would have good reason to hold their tongues about, largely swelled this industrious operator's store. The skill with which his plans were conceived, and the address with which they were executed, are described as little short of amazing. As the fruit of his laborious industry, BULMER accumulated a large sum of money, and it is supposed he intended to bring it and himself to America, where, in the fullness of time, he might have become the "Boss" of some city of the plain. But it was fated otherwise. There happens to be an extremely artful person—almost as artful as BULMER himself—named Capt. TORRENS, who is the Chief Constable of Salford. It chanced that on several occasions Capt. TORRENS had somehow crossed the web of BULMER's complicated designs, and albeit he got but fleeting and partial glimpses of them, was struck with admiration at the skill displayed. Such an artist as this, thought the Captain, ought surely not to remain in obscurity. Whatever his own wishes on the subject, society should not be left in ignorance of his unique accomplishments. Yet to overcome the natural coyness of a being to whom fame would so evidently be distasteful, was a task of singular difficulty. It is not strange then that, although aided by one of the best detectives in England, Capt. TORRENS has taken some time in effecting his purpose. To trace the windings and doublings of a fox like BULMER, requires a craft scarcely inferior to his own, and repeatedly were his pursuers thrown off the scent. Whether he knew they were in chase or not, does not appear; but all that he ever did was done with direct reference to such an event, and this has caused bafflings and failures without number. With the spirit of genuine huntsmen, however the officers stuck to their work, and were rewarded at last in striking their quarry. BULMER is now imprisoned, pending the investigation of a long array of charges against him, and will probably wind up his versatile career among the blooming Islands of Polynesia.

## The Proposed Speaker of Assembly.

We hear that the supporters of THOMAS G. ALVORD, for Speaker of the Assembly, are boasting that they have forty-five members already pledged to vote for him in caucus, and, as the Republicans number only ninety-eight members, they only require five more to secure his nomination. This number they feel sure of getting without difficulty; and, with all the moneyed combinations, and Rings, and lobbymen in their favor, their confidence would appear to be well grounded. We still hope, however, that the State may escape so great a calamity, and the Republican Party so great a disgrace as his election would involve. The TIMES has no personal quarrel with Mr. ALVORD, but it has opposed, and still opposes his election to the Speakership, because it believes that it would be the signal for the revival in the coming Legislature of that system of jobbery, corruption, and lobby influence that has too long prevailed at Albany, and has ever found a faithful ally and friend in THOMAS G. ALVORD. It is easy to ask, as the Troy *Whig* does, for specific charges against Mr. ALVORD. It is a man's general record that makes his reputation as a member of the Legislature, and Mr. ALVORD's general record as an Assemblyman during the last two years has been such as to deprive him of the confidence of every *unsuspected* man of his own party who has been associated with him in the Legislature. This statement we make without fear of contradiction. He could not get a single vote for Speaker among the Republicans of the last two Legislatures who have borne the reputation of thoroughly honest men, and any new member who is in doubt, will do well to consult these men before voting for ALVORD. Let them also examine the report of the Senate Committee on Canal frauds, made to the Legislature of 1868, when ALVORD was President of the Canal Board—pages 644 to 648 and 624 to 632. Also the testimony given in the case of CHARLES DE GRAW's award of twenty-four thousand dollars in the same report. But, without going into the past, it ought to be sufficient, in the mind of every honest man, to see the kind and character of the influence that is now being brought to bear to make ALVORD Speaker. If he is not a corrupt legislator, how happens it that every corporation, ring, or individual that thrives on corruption at Albany, is so strenuously urging his election?

## The Police Boat—Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm.

We understand that Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MANIERRE and Mr. "HANK" SMITH are busily at work endeavoring to secure sufficient support to retain them in their positions as Police Commissioners under the Reform Charter, and that they boast that they have the aid of four Republican members of the Assembly from this City. We venture to assure them that this is "love's labor lost." It will doubtless be a little hard for them at first to lose the powers and pleasures which a Police Commissioner's place gives. They cannot longer control primary elections by receiving themselves into a committee on contested seats, and settling disputes by directing their subordinates to admit to the place of meeting none but their friends. Again, if they want to indulge in moonlight or fishing excursions, they must provide their own boats, and pay for their own wines and bait, instead of, as hitherto, taking the Police boat away from its proper duty of watching river thieves. If they wish to have a grand "drunk" down the harbor, under the pretense of receiving some Ring politician on his return from spending some of his stolen money in Europe—GARVEY or WOODWARD, for instance—they, and not the tax-payers, must hereafter pay the expense. If they desire to entertain a troupe of blondes in an excursion up the North River, they will have to pay for their own steam-boat.

We have obtained some details as to the use of the Police steam-boat during the past Summer, which will doubtless interest the members of the Legislature who are expected to prolong the terms of the Police Commissioners. Early in June Mr. MANIERRE took a party of friends down the Bay, the steam-boat being absent from 5 P. M. to 11 P. M., no doubt to the great delight of the thieves. On July 28 Mr. MANIERRE, being unable to go himself, kindly gave an order on which a party of ladies and gentlemen went down the harbor on the Police boat four or five hours. Whether the permit covered the liquor which was drank we are not informed, but the party had so good a time that they went down again the next day, being gone from 9 in the morning to nearly 10 in the evening. Two days later Mr. MANIERRE and his pet, Capt. BURDEN, found that their health required a four hours' sail at the public expense. Early in August Mr. MANIERRE's health again got bad, and so he took some friends down the harbor for an afternoon's trip. On Aug. 8 the European steamer was expected, bringing to these happy shores the Lydia Thompson troupe of blondes, and Hon. JOSEPH DOWLING, but Neptune could not bear to part so soon with this precious company, and therefore held them in his embraces till the 11th. During all these three days the Police boat was down the harbor, waiting to welcome them with such choice spirits as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MANIERRE, "HANK" SMITH, Superintendent KELSO, JOHN C. HEENAN, MORGAN JONES, "JIM" LEE, and about fifty other eminent connoisseurs of legs, liquors, tresses, and Police Justices.

Judge BOSWORTH was present one of these days, looking as much out of his sphere as he is in the ranks of the Tammany Democrats, and Commissioner BARR also lent the aid of his "ancillary" qualities. We wonder if he was reminded of the time when he was Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, when PETER SWEENY was hurrying the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant through, and PETER's brother, JAMES—now away for his health, badly affected by the Nassau Bank accounts—got a Councilman or two drunk down the harbor to prevent them from voting the wrong way. During these three long days the Police boat was watching for thieves—no, we mean ballet dancers and Police Justices—in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The party had a good time, for they came or sent every day to the City for food and champagne.

Fatigued by this campaign, our efficient Commissioners rested about a week, and then Mr. MANIERRE and a party of friends took the Police boat and went to Prince's Bay on a fishing excursion. They spent the entire day there, using the small boats to row about in, and had such a good time that a week later the same party repeated the experiment on two successive days. Before that, however, Mr. Manager DUFF, of the Olympic Theatre—Judge BARNARD's friend—unable to restrain his anxiety to see a troupe who were coming from Europe consigned to him, borrowed the Police boat for a day to go down the harbor to meet them.

Finally, on Sept. 3, which was Sunday, the recollections of the pleasures of the Lydia Thompson reception became too strong for Hon. "HANK" SMITH and Hon. JOSEPH DOWLING, and they resolved on a grand excursion. Though the Police boat has a Commissioners' room, comfortably fitted with lounges and tables, to which room each Commissioner has a key, it was voted not spacious enough. With a fertility of invention, sharpened by long experience in making the public pay for their pleasures, the Police authorities sent to the United States Quarter-master, stating that they had occasion to use on that day a larger boat than their own, and proposing that he should lend them his boat—by a happy coincidence named the *Henry Smith*—and that he should take the Police boat for his official uses for a single day. With this arrangement perfected, Mr. President SMITH and Mr. Police Justice DOWLING took the Lydia Thompson troupe up the North River on a Sunday excursion—the Quarter-master, at some inconvenience, and supposing he had aided the Police of the City, taking their smaller boat to communicate with the forts, while the river thieves had full play.

It will, as we suggested, be hard to forego these pleasures. It will come hard on the river thieves to be deprived of their opportunities, but the tax-payers will find their bills for coal and sundries diminished, and the cause of purity and good government will be promoted, the moment the present Police Commissioners retire to private life. Their characters as Christian, self-sacrificing patriots are too well established for us to doubt that the reason why they do not see it in this light is, that they have been a little dazed by their career of power and dissipation.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Some one (probably OLCOTT, the cadet-broker,) has sent us a note saying that a testimonial was yesterday presented to GEO. W. MILLER, State Superintendent of Insurance, signed by 171 leading officers of fire and life insurance companies, "fully indorsing MILLER as to his ability, the value of his public services, and his uprightness and integrity as an officer and a man." The full story appears in our advertising columns. A little over a year ago, Controller CONNOLLY got a similar indorsement from a number of our "leading" citizens, but he is now in jail charged with robbing the treasury of a million dollars or more. We predict that the 171 insurance officers who signed MILLER's testimonial will have cause, in six months from now, to be as much ashamed of their act as their predecessors of 1870. When will our "leading citizens" and business men learn that their own interest (to say nothing of the public's) lies in exposing and denouncing corrupt officials, rather than in attempting to curry temporary favor with them by whitewashing their misdeeds?

Among the varied criticisms offered upon the draft charter of the Committee of Seventy, we have observed no objections made to its proposed abolition of the office of Chamberlain. BRADLEY, with his half dozen different sources of emolument, is altogether too expensive a luxury to be continued in these days of retrenchment. It will be easy enough to induce the Controller to sign the check for the State tax, without requiring one per cent. of the proceeds (some $60,000 this year) for his trouble. BRADLEY will, therefore, have leisure enough ere long to give undivided attention to his [illegible], and to watch over the fortunes of his protegé HAGGERTY—the voucher-thief. It may be remembered that although the Chamberlain got a special clause inserted in the County Tax Levy to enable him to appoint HAGGERTY as Court-house Janitor, he unaccountably left him out of the recent list of persons employed by him. This neglect of a serviceable friend in distress was, doubtless, intentional, and will be duly appreciated by the last of the Chamberlains.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY is anxious to lay hold of TWEED, so that he may back out of his obligation as bondsman. FARLEY may be afraid of the "Boss" running away, but he may be still more afraid of the facts which might come out in Court on his examination by Mr. CHOATE. For example, there may be an inquiry made as to how much he paid for the property at No. 31 Maiden-lane. The Committee of Citizens devoted some attention to this transaction, and found that it had been bought by FARLEY "at the corporation sale of real estate held in April, 1867, for the sum of $66,000, of which amount he paid ten per cent., and was allowed to enter into possession of the property without settling the balance according to the terms of sale." The Committee have left on record their opinion "that such a transaction is anything but creditable to a man of the known wealth and position of Mr. FARLEY, or to the City officials who have permitted it." There are probably some other real estate transactions which have passed between Alderman FARLEY and the City, that it would be equally inconvenient to have investigated.

The telegraphic summary of the speech of the Austrian Emperor, at the opening of the Reichsrath, gives no indication of the policy which is to be pursued in regard to the discontented Czechs. Austria is said to be tired of internal dissensions, as she well may be, but how half a dozen different nationalities are to be got to pull together, unless by some general scheme of federation, is not made apparent. Harmonious relations at present existing with foreign Powers will not serve the Empire much, if, on the first attempt of Russia or Germany to incorporate some of the population of Austria, the Empire should be liable to fly to pieces from sheer lack of cohesion.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS is hardly candid in his statement of the way in which his name came to be "known to the records of Ludlow-street Jail." He says: "In 1866 I was maliciously arrested upon an affidavit of one MCMICHAEL, presented ex parte in a civil action. The order was vacated on motion by Justice SUTHERLAND, and subsequently I obtained judgment, dismissing the complaint with costs. My exoneration was complete. There is no citizen who cannot, under like circumstances, be arrested on similar application, as a matter of course." Let us see. The papers in the case referred to are on file. The affidavit of the plaintiff, upon which the order of arrest was granted, is to the effect that he employed WILLIS to collect a claim for him, that WILLIS had collected it, but refused to pay the money over to him. The receipt given by WILLIS, on collecting the money, is annexed. It is dated March 31, 1866. The affidavit is dated Oct. 26, 1866. The defendant lay in Ludlow-street some weeks after being arrested. He then made application to be released upon his own affidavit, dated Nov. 11, 1866, and that remarkable paper says, in substance, that it is true he collected his client's money and failed to pay it over, but, he says, some months after he had so collected the money, his client and he made an agreement, which was to the effect that whereas WILLIS had collected MCMICHAEL's money and without any just cause had refused to pay it over, that it was agreed that WILLIS should pay fifty dollars in ten days, and seventy-five dollars in thirty days, and a copy of the note stating these facts is annexed. On this statement WILLIS claimed that he should be discharged from arrest, though he admitted that the note given for money collected was long overdue and was still unpaid, but he claimed as a matter of law that the plaintiff by taking the note had condoned the breach of faith, and so had lost his right to arrest him, though he might have a right to sue him upon the note for the money. This was Mr. WILLIS' own statement. We presume he is right when he says that "there is no citizen who cannot under like circumstances be arrested on similar application." At least we trust he is. So far as the record shows, the action lay dormant for a couple of years, and then was dismissed for want of prosecution.

## The Metropolitan Gas Company—Better Light Last Night.

People living in the Metropolitan Gas district were blessed with more light last night than they have had since the accident. The light was confined to the interior of the houses, however, except what was given by a very few of the street lamps in some parts of the district. The people seemed to be overjoyed with the change from darkness to light, and those living on the west side of Broadway declared that it was the best light that has yet been furnished to them by the Company. Policemen complained to a TIMES reporter that there was not enough light on the street to enable them to discover the sneak thieves prowling around. Quite a number of these have been operating in a small way in the district since Sunday last.

## Immanuel Sunday-school Anniversary.

The Immanuel Sunday-school held their fourth anniversary in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street, last night. Three hundred and thirty children were in attendance, and the church was completely filled by friends of the institution. The exercises consisted chiefly of the singing of hymns, which were exceedingly well rendered, under the direction of the organist, Mr. A. HORTON. Short addresses were delivered by Mr. RALPH WELLS, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON and Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN. A large number of prizes were then distributed, many of them consisting of valuable engravings and books. The first prize was a handsome gold medal, awarded to Miss KATE L. BOWER, for having brought the largest number of pupils to the school during the year.

## A MODEL BOARD.

**More Figures About Park Management—How the Late Board Made Both Ends Meet—The Chaos of Accounts Presented to the New Commissioners.**

We gave the other day some specimens of the scale of expenditure maintained by SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS during their term as acting Park Commissioners. Startling as those figures were, those which we give below will be found to afford even stronger testimony of waste as reckless as it was illegal. The Executive trio of the Park Commission clearly expected that the Ring with all its gigantic corruption and the cleverly contrived secrecy of its swindling, would outlast their time at least. They not only expended money in a way which was equally prodigal and tasteless, but they did so in utter disregard of the limits which the Legislature and the Board of Apportionment had placed upon their expenditures. SWEENY helped to contrive the Two Per Cent. act, and he was a member of the Board of Apportionment. He ought, therefore, to have been a very good judge of the precise value of both; and when, as Park Commissioner, he clearly showed that he considered the Tax Levy to be a sham, and the Board which apportioned its proceeds a delusive trick, the wonder is that he should have considered it possible that the public would not shortly arrive at the same conclusion. People who could not understand why it was so exceedingly difficult for the Park laborers to procure their pay, may be enlightened by giving some attention to the following tables. The first table shows what were, legally, the unexpended balances on some twelve accounts on Nov. 28, 1871. The items are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boulevard | $124,[illegible] |
| Avenue St. Nicholas | 104,204 |
| Seventh-avenue | 16,[illegible] |
| Sixth-avenue | 16,[illegible] |
| Manhattan-street | 6,[illegible] |
| Grading Eighth-avenue, from Seventy-seventh to Eighty-first street | 125,700 |
| Tenth-avenue | 20,218 |
| Ninth-avenue | 10,000 |
| North end of Island | 2,100 |
| Broadway widening | 1,316 |
| West-side improvement | 1,[illegible] |
| Adapting west line of Park to Eighth-avenue grade | 2,185 |
| Total | $712,[illegible] |

Of course, the money raised on assessment bonds for the purposes above noted should have been employed for those purposes alone. It is equally obvious that when a certain amount was appropriated as the year's allowance for a given purpose, that amount should not have been exceeded. When, for example, the Board of Apportionment set aside $126,000 for the maintenance of the Central Park for the year 1871, it was understood that the Commissioners could not legally expend any more for this purpose. In point of fact, they expended during the first ten months of the year the sum of $306,438 on Central Park maintenance. That is to say, the Park Commissioners were limited by law to an expenditure of $10,500 a month under this head, while they actually spent at the rate of $30,644 per month. The same disregard of legal requirement was shown in their expenditure on the construction account, on the lower parks and places account, and on the other accounts detailed below, against which there remains debited the following balances, which represent sums that must be replaced by the City:

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Park construction | $[illegible] |
| Parks and places construction and maintenance | 151,670 |
| Central Park maintenance | 212,[illegible] |
| Museum and observatory construction | 12,377 |
| Museum and observatory maintenance | 36,[illegible] |
| One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, Sixth to Seventh avenue | 28,000 |
| Town of West Farms | 3,400 |
| Town of Yonkers | 1,[illegible] |
| McComb's Dam Bridge | 20,[illegible] |
| Harlem Bridge | 1,[illegible] |
| Harlem River and E. D. Improvement | 717 |
| Morningside-avenue | 1,[illegible] |
| Avenue at base of Morningside Park | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

A reference to the first table will show that even after employing money raised on assessment bonds for the grading of avenues and boulevards, and applying it to meet their illegal expenditure on Central Park and elsewhere, the Commissioners were still $109,452 short. This amount was raised by a loan from the Tenth National Bank, and thus the account was balanced, and the new Board presented with an empty exchequer. Both they and the tax-payers are unfortunately presented with a good deal more than that. SWEENY and HILTON left behind a formidable amount of liabilities, of which the following are the chief items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Filling for Eighth-avenue, St. Nicholas-avenue, Manhattan-square, &c. | $45,000 |
| Broken stone for Boulevard, Seventh-avenue, St. Nicholas-avenue, &c. | 40,000 |
| Tools, materials and sundries | 29,000 |
| Cottages, Central Park, Washington Park, Mount Morris, and Reservoir Parks | 15,000 |
| Railing and coping around Lincoln monument | 2,700 |
| Granite for conservatory | 4,000 |
| Paving Madison-square | 50,000 |
| Paving Transverse-road, Central Park | 50,000 |
| Fountain basin Central Park | 10,[illegible] |
| City Hall Fountain | 12,000 |
| Fountain Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue | 8,670 |
| Unpaid bills in office | [illegible] |
| Parkkeepers' pay-roll to Dec. 1 | 8,500 |
| Engineers' and clerks' pay-roll to Dec. 1 | 14,000 |
| Pay-roll of Superintendent and sweepers to Dec. 1 | 2,300 |
| Controller's office pay-roll to Dec. 1 | 2,600 |
| Laborers' pay-roll of Nov. 25 | 75,000 |
| Deficiencies on various accounts, as above | 327,[illegible] |
| Total | $1,[illegible] |

In addition to this, the tax-payers are responsible for at least another half million of dollars incurred on contracts in process of execution for work on one or two of the avenues.

There are, it will be observed, sundry very suggestive items in the above list. Among these may be noted the $50,000 spent on laying down the cement pavement in Madison-square. This job was in the first place a perfectly unnecessary one, and would have been in the next, dear at half the money. If we mistake not, this is one of the achievements of the Shillinger Pavement Company, who are reported to have thought so little of their patent that they bought out the inventor with $300. HILTON is understood to have had special reasons for approving of the Shillinger pavement. As a large proportion of the half million of dollars spent on the Battery and City Hall Parks went into the pockets of this Company, it was evidently in favor with the late Park Commissioners.

To resume, SWEENY, HILTON and FIELDS spent between April 20, 1870, and Nov. 1, 1871, a total of six millions of dollars. They left behind them liabilities amounting to over one and a half million, and running contracts equivalent to at least an additional half million. Net result—$8,000,000 voted away in executive sessions in Mr. SWEENY'S back parlor. Did SWEENY and HILTON go out a moment too soon?

### Children's Aid Society.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Inclosed please find money order for $10, which you will be good enough to pass to the credit of the Children's Aid Society. If there is any kind of benevolent work which may be called peculiarly Christ-like, it is just that which Mr. BRACE and his noble corps of assistants are accomplishing in behalf of the poor, forlorn and homeless children of the New-York streets. I had no idea, until I read the list of schools and lodging-houses run by this Society, as published in today's TIMES, how extensive were its ramifications. The beneficiaries of this institution may well feel grateful to you for bringing it into so much prominence in your columns as you have done during the past week or more. The good thus accomplished furnishes another illustration of the power of the Press in stirring up the public mind to a sense of the duty which all good citizens owe to the poor and outcast among them. God bless this and all similar charities, and give to those who labor and sacrifice themselves to alleviate the distresses of suffering humanity, the blessed satisfaction of feeling that though unremunerated now, their work will be rewarded by and by, at the hands of Him who once said: "Inasmuch as ye have have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." G. H. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

**Civil Service Reform Virtually in Operation—Senator Harlan—The Gerolt Testimonial—Catacazy.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is considerable stir in the Departments at the near approach of the 1st of January, the time when the civil service regulations go into operation. There is much pressure to get appointments in the service before the 1st proximo, and several members of Congress noted for their persistency are using their best efforts to that end. Their success is small. However, as to all intents and purposes the heads of Departments assume that the regulations are already in force. An illustration of the result of the examinations now in force in the Treasury Department was shown today in the fact that a clerk, who had been desirous of promotion, on being ordered to an examination for that purpose, withdrew his application, preferring to remain where he was than risk failure on an examination.

SENATOR HARLAN.

A letter received here today from Senator HARLAN states that he has eighty-five members of the Iowa Legislature pledged to his re-election, whereas but sixty-one are required for that purpose.

BARON GEROLT.

The testimonial for Baron GEROLT, late German Minister, which has been prepared for presentation to him by a number of his friends, at a cost of $3,000, has arrived in this city, and is now on exhibition. It is a solid silver epergne-stand, of a most exquisite design and workmanship.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The assertion of Senator SCHURZ, that he knew nothing about the attempt to restore the Retrenchment Committee until the resolution was offered by Mr. TRUMBULL in the Senate, does not fit well with the story of Mr. SCHURZ'S private secretary. This secretary, meeting a friend a few days before the resolution was offered, answered, in reply to inquiries after his material prosperity, "Oh! I am all right; that Retrenchment Committee is going to be restored. SCHURZ expects to be Chairman, and I am to be its Clerk." The gentleman to whom this information was given naturally feels quite indignant that a newspaper correspondent should place Senator SCHURZ in so false a position.

PREPARING TO GO.

M. DE CATACAZY, late Russian Minister, is now here disposing of his personal property and preparing to depart from this country. He will remain here a week or ten days and then proceed to New-York. He will not present his letter of recall in person, but leaves that for his successor to do when he arrives, which will be early in January.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

CORRECT AGAIN.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the affairs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, after a thorough investigation, lasting a week, have found everything correct. This is the second examination of this Bureau within a year, and upon both occasions not even a single sheet of blank paper was found missing or out of place, although many millions of dollars are annually printed in this Bureau.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims will reassemble for business on the 8th of next month, with 120 cases on the docket for January, a large proportion of which were sent over from December to await the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the law known as the Drake amendment, relating to the effect of Presidential pardons on suitors in the Court of Claims. Among the first causes to be argued will be the famous Elgee cotton cases, involving between $400,000 and $500,000, the proceeds of cotton sold by agents of the Treasury Department. For this amount there are various claimants, and the contest before the Courts will give rise to much inter-pleading.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.

**Annual Dinner—Officers for the Ensuing Year—Addresses by Hon. E. C. Benedict, Rev. Dr. Adams, Wm. Cullen Bryant and Others.**

The annual dinner of the Alumni of Williams College came off last evening at Delmonico's. The attendance was large, and included Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, in the chair, Rev. Dr. Adams, Wm. C. Bryant, D. D. Field, Rev. Dr. Duffee, H. M. Field, J. Buel, Dr. Ely, Dr. West, Gov. Washburne, Gen. Garfield, J. Bascom, Dr. Hallock, R. R. Booth, Rev. S. J. Tyng, Jr., Judge Colt and others. A number of ladies were in attendance. The officers elected for the ensuing year are Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President; Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Vice-President, and Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD, D. D., Secretary.

The cloth having been removed, the Chairman delivered a happy address, recalling some pleasing reminiscences regarding his connection with the College. He remembered the period of its adversity, when its pupils numbered in all only forty-eight, and its assets liberally estimated would not reach $50,000, but now its assets were worth $800,000 and it possessed a faculty and students of which any college could be proud. (Applause.) Gradually, but surely, it was increasing in its sphere of usefulness, and while it produced such eminent children as he saw around him, it would continue to bless the community by its existence.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS responded to the toast of "Yale and other Colleges." He observed that a striking feature in the character of American colleges was their clerical presidencies. Most of the New-England colleges had for Presidents clergymen. There had been but two attempts to found infidel colleges—one in Virginia, and another by Dr. GERARD, in Philadelphia. On the continent of Europe there was an unhappy antagonism between men of science and letters and those who represent the Church. But here it was different. The clergy were regarded as the patrons and allies of liberty, of letters and of true progress. He was glad of the influence of the clergy in our colleges, and paid Williams College a high tribute for the illustrious sons it educated for the clerical as well as for the other professions. [Applause.]

WM. CULLEN BRYANT, in a humorous and telling speech, enunciated the doctrines of Darwinianism, and caused considerable mirth by his interpretation of the exact relations existing between man and the lower species. If this theory was true a singular revolution would take place in the conditions of all classes; poets, like himself, would be transformed into musical mosquitoes, ministers into mantes or praying insects, eternally on their knees in the attitude of devotion, and the Tweeds of our day into the jackals, wolves, and thieving animals of the forest. [Applause.] He did not believe in this doctrine, and hoped that nothing would ever occur to change the Professors of Williams to monkeys or baboons. [Laughter.]

Gov. WASHBURNE said that an institution which was already productive of so much good could not fail. Its existence was now more than ever desired to counteract the spirit of infidelity and irreligion so prevalent in our midst, and he was proud to see by its record its continued prosperity.

Addresses were also delivered by Prof. Buskin, Gen. Garfield, Rev. S. J. Tyng, Jr., D. D. Field, H. M. Field, Judge Colt, Rev. Dr. Durfee, Rev. Dr. Buel, and others. The party broke up before midnight.

### The Season of Opera.

The last evening performance but one of the present season of Italian opera occurs at the Academy of Music this night. "Martha" will be sung. At the matinée, to-morrow, "Mignon" will be represented.

## OBITUARY.

### Mr. James H. Hackett.

The death of Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT, the celebrated actor, is announced. The event occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in his own house at Jamaica, Long Island, after a short illness, which his son and his best friends recognized from the first as mortal. JAMES H. HACKETT was an old man, full of years and honors. He had received from the world all that it could give of fame, fortune and friends. He leaves behind him the reputation of being the greatest actor America has produced. For years, although it was known that he had renounced the stage, and that no rivalry could have induced him to contest for histrionic honors, the character of *Falstaff* has been so associated with his name that no comedian on the American stage would attempt it, fearing that the audience would only judge it by comparison with HACKETT; and it will probably be years before an actor is found with sufficient courage to break the spell cast around by the magic of so great a genius. Even in the grave he will be potent on the stage, and there will be a reluctance in the public to see another in the rôle that HACKETT made his own.

Mr. HACKETT was born in New-York, at No. 73 William-street, in March, 1800, and after some years' tuition at home, he became a pupil at an academy in Jamaica, Long Island. Here he joined an amateur dramatic association of juveniles, among whom he was by no means considered the best, his efforts being continually marked by nervousness. At the age of fifteen he was entered at Columbia College. His health, however, was bad, and his attendance, at first intermittent, was finally brought to an abrupt conclusion by a severe fit of illness. When he recovered he did not return to College, but commenced the study of the law under the auspices of Gen. BOGARDUS. Even at this early age he showed that love for the great dramatists which ultimately decided his career. It is very possible that the latter pursuit gave him a distaste for the grave volumes of COKE and BLACKSTONE, for he seems to have relinquished any idea of embracing the legal profession. He became wholesale clerk to the firm of FISH & WILCOX, grocers, of Front-street, in 1818. At the age of nineteen, he married Miss CATHARINE LESUGFF, a young actress of much ability and fine vocal talent, who was performing as a soubrette at the Park Theatre. After this marriage, which was in every respect a happy one, the young couple settled in Utica, where Mr. HACKETT went into business as a general merchant. He remained in Utica six prosperous years and then removed to New-York, where he took a large store on Front-street, and launched into the grocery business on a very large scale. He was, however, unfortunate. His wife then returned to the stage, and was received with the welcome due to her virtues, her talents, and her great charms, both mental and personal. After some little hesitation, Mr. HACKETT followed her on to the boards, and on the 1st of March, 1826, made his bow at the Park Theatre, acting the rôle of *Justice Woodcock*, in "Love in a Village." Mrs. HACKETT played *Rosetta*. He was so extremely nervous that his first efforts were absolutely unsuccessful, and many of his friends begged him not to reappear, and, indeed, offered to assist him with money to make a fresh start in business. But he rejected all their offers. There was something tugging inside his breast which forced him to the footlights; and a just self-confidence told him that sooner or later success was inevitable. Nine days later, Mr. HACKETT again appeared before the public on the occasion of his wife's benefit. The house was crowded. He played on this night *Sylvester Daggerwood*, and between the acts gave imitations of MATHEWS, KEAN, HILTON and BARNES. He had a tremendous success. The thin veil of irresolution that had masked his genius was now withdrawn, and he stood before the world a consummate artist. It was not long before he made another hit. His imitation of BARNES had been so perfect that the idea struck the manager that HACKETT would make a great hit as *Dromio*, in "The Comedy of Errors," BARNES playing the other *Dromio*. It was a happy thought. HACKETT so perfectly mimicked BARNES, both in voice, walk and gesture, that the audience was completely mystified, and, like Paddy with the pigs, did not know "t'other from which." This decided Mr. HACKETT'S career definitely. He played to the end of the season, and then left for England.

He appeared in London at Covent Garden as *Daggerwood*, and gave imitations of KEAN and MACREADY, which tickled the stolid Englishmen amazingly. His imitations of KEAN in particular were so excellent, that the applauding public made him give whole scenes in mimicry of that great little man, whose peculiarities were very salient. HACKETT'S season was a great success, and he commenced to pay off his liabilities, nor did he cease until he had paid off the whole sum with interest—an instance of scrupulous honesty which redounds as much to his credit as a man, as his performance of *Falstaff* did to his reputation as an actor. On his return to New-York, he became interested in the Chatham-street Theatre, and distinguished himself by his excellent impersonations of Yankees and Frenchmen. His *Monsieur Mallet* and his *Solomon Swap* have been frequently commented upon with admiration as perfect pieces of character acting. He played also *Rip Van Winkle* in a most masterly way, with a setting, however, less suitable for the stage than the one given by DION BOUCICAULT. He left the Chatham and took an interest in the Bowery, but did not find it a very profitable speculation; and in 1832 he went back to England, where he played at Covent Garden, Drury-lane and the Haymarket, concluding his engagement by playing *Falstaff*. The extraordinary merit of this performance was at once realized, and he was mentioned by the English papers with enthusiasm, as the only actor who had ever given a thoroughly good rendering of the immortal fat knight. The conception is confessedly the most difficult of SHAKESPEARE'S creations. In the hands of an inferior performer it becomes incoherent and contradictory. With HACKETT, in some inscrutable manner, it became invested with a new life, new color and new power. To read it in the closet was one thing; to hear HACKETT perform it was another.

Under the influence of his genius it became transformed like some subtle vessels of Venetian fabric, half of whose patterns only become visible when certain wines are poured into them. HACKETT had special advantages for the part. He was essentially a gentleman of scholarly tastes and much erudition. He had wonderful powers of mimicry, and a delivery naturally perfect. As *Falstaff*, there was an intonation in his voice which positively startled people in its revelations of potties and healths five fathoms deep. When he bandied repartees with the *Prince*, it went through every phase of sound, from reckless jollity to the most coaxing entreaty. Nor was the voice all, though it was much. Many men have attempted the character of *Falstaff*, but none ever appeared to be truly corpulent. They only looked padded. HACKETT made a special study of fat men, and gave on the stage their waddling gait so perfectly that few men could be brought to believe that he owed his portly appearance to quilted garments and folds of padding. One of the great surprises that awaited gentlemen who sought an introduction to the great actor was to find him so small a man; in some this was so keen that they recorded their sentiments on the subject in the columns of the Press. He, therefore, looked the part as admirably as he spoke it. But above and beyond these gifts, he had the rarest comprehension of a subtle character that has ever been given to an actor. He had the power of seizing on the invisible essence of a conception and clothing it with such vitality that he made his audience seize upon it too. The idea of *Falstaff* before he came was a rude, imperfect, and unjust one. HACKETT comprehended that poor *Jack Falstaff* had once been a brave gentleman, who had fallen into bad courses, and was half tolerated for his witty humor and his unctuous jests. He was a butt, one that would not only be witty himself but was content to furnish food for the wit of others. Yet, despite this, there was something of the man in the old knight's heart, something that being struck would give forth a fitful spark of fire. To see HACKETT vaporing before the *Prince*, recounting his exploits against the men in buckram, and the misbegotten knaves in Kendal green, was a revelation. As he showed how he bore himself and how he held his point, "Thou knowest my old guard, Hal," there was a sparkle in the eye, and a briskness of demeanor, that told of nobler days. But straight the eye grew cold again, and glistened with a cunning leer as the fat man makes excuses to *Prince Hal* for his deception. The performance was a revelation. HACKETT made of *Falstaff* a man whom none could approve, yet with whom none could forbear to sympathize, and who was so witty, so unctuous, so humorous that all must needs laugh at him or with him. HACKETT translated him. He brought about the same revolution in the public idea of the part that KEAN had done with *Shylock*, and it will be indissolubly connected with his name.

When he returned to America he relinquished the stage for a time, but was universally recognized as a Shakespearean authority. In 1839 he engaged in a very interesting correspondence with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS respecting the character of *Hamlet*, which established his critical acumen. In 1840 he returned to England, and played *Falstaff* at Drury-lane with the greatest possible success. Returning to this country, he essayed tragedy, and played *King Lear* at the Park Theatre, and also at Boston and Philadelphia, winning the encomiums of the judicious, though the people sighed for fat *Jack*. Two years afterward he played *Hamlet* at the Park Theatre with undeniable success, and was emboldened to try the rôle of *Richard*. In 1845 he lost his wife, and his engagements on the stage became fitful after the bereavement. In the Winter of that year he again visited England, playing *Falstaff* and *Rip Van Winkle* at Covent Garden. He also appeared at the Haymarket, and played *Monsieur Mallet* for the amusement of Prince ALBERT, who was so highly delighted by the performance that Mr. HACKETT was invited to Windsor Castle. The Howard Athenæum in Boston was now built for him, and he managed it successfully until he became lessee of the Astor-place Opera-house. He engaged MACREADY in May, 1849, and the riot which ensued, so disgusted him that he threw up his lease. In 1851 he returned again to England, and played *Falstaff* in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Haymarket, the piece having a great run. His latest management was in 1855, when he engaged MARIO, GRISI, and a full operatic troupe. The season was not a paying one, but Mr. HACKETT generously gave several benefit nights to the poor of New-York, who were suffering dreadfully. From this year he appeared only occasionally before the public, but he contributed to literature a volume published by CARLTON some years ago on Shakespearian characters and Shakespearean actors. It is distinguished by great research, keen observation, and high powers of analysis. Of himself he wrote nothing, simply contributing a short notice which appeared some years before in the columns of WILKES' *Spirit of the Times*. In March, 1864, at the time that a few gentlemen resolved to present the Central Park with a bronze statue of SHAKESPEARE, Mr. HACKETT was made Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and it was intended to make the inauguration day an occasion of paying a just tribute to the genius, the worth, and the modesty of him who had so admirably portrayed SHAKESPEARE'S most difficult, if not his highest, character. This was to have occurred last October, but unforeseen delays compelled its postponement to the ensuing April. The public have, therefore, most unfortunately, been deprived of the power to testify to the great actor their estimation of him. There is no doubt that the occasion would have been a striking instance of his immense popularity, for while he was courted everywhere, both in America and in the icy sea of English aristocracy, which yet thawed for him, here in New-York he was idolized. For here, in 1800, he was born, and here were old gentlemen who remembered him when he was a merchant, and here were hundreds of poor people to whom he had done good by stealth, unwilling that the world should know that he was as generous as he was gifted. He belonged essentially to New-York, and the glory of his histrionic triumphs shed a reflected light upon Gotham. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in New-York his name is very dear, and a thrill of sadness will go through the City when the news is told that JAMES HACKETT has ceased to be.

### Major Benjamin F. Chamberlain.

The funeral of Major BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERLAIN took place at Newark, yesterday. He was buried with Masonic honors. The deceased was a graduate of West Point, having been appointed to a cadetship by President POLK in 1849. He graduated in 1853, and was appointed Brévet Second-Lieutenant in the United States Army, and served until 1856, when he resigned. On the first outbreak of the rebellion he went to the field as Lieutenant of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, New-York. Subsequently he was appointed Major of the First Virginia Cavalry, and served under Gen. SHIELDS.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The next meeting of the Joint Committee on Quarantine will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

By special request JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver his popular lecture on "Curiosity" this (Friday) evening at Cooper Institute.

Dr. LORD's lecture, this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be upon "Constantine; or The Union of Church and State."

The members of the Produce Exchange meet on Wednesday next to procure testimony of the alleged extortions practiced upon the commerce of this port.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Fraternity of Delta Psi commenced at the hall of the Alpha Chapter, No. 830 Broadway, yesterday. This evening the annual supper will be given at Delmonico's.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, CHARLOTTE GREENSTEIN was committed for examination on a charge of attempting to set fire to the residence of BERNARD F. PLATTE, of No. 43 First-avenue.

HENRY LATTIMORE, Wednesday night, fell from a freight-train on the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuyten Duyvil, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Riverside Hospital at Yonkers.

The Committee of Ninety, of the Citizens' Reform Association, will meet for important business, at 8 o'clock this evening, at No. 52 Union-square, Fourth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

The Tweed Benevolent Association called a meeting of its members yesterday, for the purpose of changing its name, but owing to the non-attendance of many members the meeting adjourned without taking action.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the Great Hall, to-morrow evening, at 8 P. M. Subject—"Poetry as a fine art." Lecturer—SIDNEY WOOLLETT, Esq.

Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT was busy yesterday superintending a large gang of workmen, who were putting in position the heavy stones which are to form the pedestal of the statue of FRANKLIN, which the Captain is to set up in Printing-house Square.

An entertainment was given last evening by the Reading Committee of the Home for the Aged and Infirm to the old ladies of that institution. The exercises consisted of music and the presentation of gifts from a beautifull and well-laden Christmas tree.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of Grace Church was celebrated last evening. The proceedings commenced with a carol, after which addresses were made by Rev. JOHN KRAMMER and others, and the prizes and gifts were then presented to the scholars.

The steamer *Cuba*, of the Cunard line, which grounded near Sandy Hook on Wednesday, was got off yesterday morning, and started on her passage. Capt. MERRITT, of the Coast Wrecking Company, sent a steamer to her assistance, but the Captain of the *Cuba* refused aid. It was ascertained that the *Cuba* sustained no damage.

Judge BLATCHFORD has rendered a decision in which he says: "There is nothing in the general orders in bankruptcy or the rules in equity prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which authorizes a Marshal to serve a subpœna to appear and answer in an equity suit at a place outside of the territorial limits of the district for which he is appointed."

The twentieth anniversary of the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in East Forty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was held yesterday. The Secretary's report showed that the institution was in a flourishing condition, that the children all enjoyed good health, and that no death had occurred during the year. Dr. T. A. EATON presided, and Rev. Dr. RYLANCE and Rev. Mr. STORKING addressed the children.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, Rev. Dr. LUDLOW presiding. The statistics furnished by the secretary make the following exhibit: There are forty missionaries who last month made 10,425 visits; seven mission chapels, in which were held 392 meetings; four mission sabbath-schools with 1,200 children; four mission churches and 401 Communists; 180,000 tracts and papers distributed; 1,000 meals and lodgings given to poor worthy men; 250 families aided in various ways.

### LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. SEAMAN, of Jerusalem South, seventy-four years of age, was so badly burned on Tuesday, by her clothing taking fire, while sitting near the stove, that she died soon afterward.

Elder BENJAMIN HULSE, one of the pillars of the Mormon Church, has been proselytizing on Long Island during the past week. His field of labor is on the south side of the island, in the villages in which the Mormon interest was awakened two years ago. His visit is well received by a large number of sympathizers, and already a number of converts have been made and baptised by him.

The following is a synopsis of the Suffolk County taxation for the past year: Real estate assessment, $9,791,677; personal, $2,024,600; aggregate, $11,816,277. The following is the rate of tax on each town on $100: East Hampton, $1 28; South Hampton, $2 28; Shelter Island, $1 40; Southold, $1 34; Riverhead, $2 32; Brookhaven, $1 30; Smithtown, $1 60; Huntington, $2 60; Islip, $1 60.

### STATEN ISLAND.

In the Clifton drainage district there have been laid 15,876 feet of tile, and about 7,500 feet of pipe, ranging from one and a quarter-inch tile to thirty-inch pipe, all laid in the best manner. Fifteen tilt basins and two sewers have also been built.

The investigation demanded by the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company into the circumstances attending the collision of their steamers *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt*, on Thursday last, was commenced by Mr. BOOLE, Inspector of Hulls, yesterday. The investigation will be resumed today at 10 o'clock.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. H. D. RICHARDS, a German physician of Newark, is charged with malpractice. The Police are looking for him.

The Newark Common Council has announced a contract for a sewer 7,700 feet long, the cost of which is to be $85,000.

Mayor RICORD, of Newark, is so unwell as to be confined to his bed, but is preparing his annual message, which will be delivered to the Common Council on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday a child of JOSEPH FRANKLIN, living at Camden, while playing with a pistol, accidentally shot itself, inflicting a wound from which its recovery is improbable.

The Newark Common Council and Board of Education hold their last meetings for the year to-night. Of the new Boards, the former is Republican by a majority of twelve and the latter by a majority of sixteen.

A Mrs. MAGLONE, living on Water-street, Paterson, disappeared about three weeks ago under somewhat mysterious circumstances. Some of her clothing was found near the river, and it is thought she may have committed suicide.

HENRY TOBIN, a wealthy citizen of Hoboken, who recently passed a worthless check for $25 on the First National Bank at New-York, was yesterday pronounced insane by the medical examiners, and conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton.

Mayor MEIGS, of Bayonne, who is also President of the Board of Health, has issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to submit to vaccination, and the Board of Health has made arrangements for the vaccination of the poorer class of people without charge.

MOSES B. PATTERSON yesterday commenced suit in the Orphans' Court at Jersey City, before Judge RANDOLPH, to break his father's will. The property amounts to $25,000, and was left in trust for the son, with the exception of $700 left to Mrs. VAN WINKLE, a foster child. The plea is the use of undue influence by the foster child and the imbecility of the testator.

Judge DEPUE has declared for the plaintiffs in the suit of STEVENS and others vs. The Paterson and Newark Railroad for the ejectment of defendants from the water front along the Passaic River. The Company will now have to pay damages or remove their track. The case has been in Chancery, and has once been before the Court of Appeals, the plaintiffs gaining the suit each time, but was brought up before Judge DEPUE on a new issue.

The seventeenth annual session of the New-Jersey State Teachers Association was concluded at Newark yesterday. Dr. ARMSTRONG delivered an address, illustrating methods of teaching without the use of text-books, and insisting upon the ability of teachers to maintain perfect order without recourse to punishment by flogging. Prof. L. M. JOHNSON, President of the State Normal School, was elected President of the Association, and Prof. J. F. STREET, Secretary.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.—"Man's best gift to woman was the sewing-machine. A better Holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is No. 625 Broadway."—*New-York Daily Times.*


**Scharier, Hagtier & Graham,**

NO. 22 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF,
SHELL JEWELRY,
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DRESSING-CASES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, BRONZE
INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &c.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

**Steinway & Sons'**

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

**The Best Holiday Present.**

A Sewing-machine, and the best Sewing-machine is a FLORENCE. No. 39 Union-square, New-York. Corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.
—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH No. 12,008—STEM WINDER—bearing trade mark "United States Watch Company, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Company, (Giles, Wales & Co.,) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being six seconds in the entire time.—W. S. DUNN, of H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

For a stylish and elegant Holiday Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-street.—*Advertisement.*


## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

## MARRIED.

ELBERSON—WHITE.—On Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. De Witt C. Loop, Mr. JOSEPH W. ELBERSON, of Trenton, N. J., to Miss LOUISE WHITE, of Eatontown, N. J. No cards.

HALL—DELAFIELD.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871, by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D. D., Mr. JOHN T. HALL to Miss CATHERINE CRUGER, daughter of H. K. Delafield, Esq.

RILEY—GUYON.—On Christmas, at the bride's home, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. William G. Browning, JOSEPH H. RILEY, of New-Jersey, and Miss OPHELIA, daughter of Henry G. Guyon, Esq.

STEERS—WELLS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. S. M. Gould, ABRAHAM STEERS, Jr., of New-York, to Mrs. SUSAN C. WELLS, second daughter of James G. Mersereau, Esq., of Emporium, Penn. No cards.

## DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, LUCY WILSON, only child of Horace and Kate M. Baker, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 227 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BLAIR.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., of scarlet fever, KATIE, aged 6 years and 4 days; also, LORETTA, aged 3 years, 4 months and 26 days, daughters of John J. and Mary Blair.

The funeral will take place from the residence of their parents, No. 197 Henry-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this 29th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BARKER.—On the morning of Dec. 26 JACOB BARKER, aged 92 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Abraham Barker, No. 1,118 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

EYNAUD.—At Malta, Saturday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM S. EYNAUD, son-in-law of Alexander M. Lawrence, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FATMAN.—Suddenly, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, CATHERINE, beloved wife of Lewis Fatman, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 161 West 34th-st., on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

HACKETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, JAMES HENRY HACKETT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, John K. Hackett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence at Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation. The Long Island Railroad train will leave 34th-st., East River, at 10½ A. M., returning to the City at 2:20 P. M.

HINCHMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 27, after a brief illness, ISAAC N. HINCHMAN, aged 41 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Second Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUBBARD.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on the 28th inst., CORNELIA HARTWELL, wife of Dr. Robert Hubbard and daughter of Sherman Hartwell, Esq.

Funeral at her late residence on State-st., Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HAGEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2½ A. M., of disease of the heart, THEODORE HAGEN, editor and proprietor of the New-York Weekly Review.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 304 West 14th-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

HAWLEY.—At San Francisco, Nov. 21, suddenly, ELLA, wife of Geo. T. Hawley, of San Francisco, Cal., and daughter of Geo. S. Mann, formerly of this City.

HOFFMAN.—At St. Mark's Rectory, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26, of congestion of the lungs, GERTRUDE CARROLL, youngest daughter of Rev. Eugene A. and Mary C. Hoffman, aged 16 months.

Interment in Trinity Cemetery, on Friday, at 1 P. M.

KNIGHT.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday, 26th inst., ABRAM KNIGHT, Sr., aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, William Knight, No. 128 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 29th inst.

MILHAU.—On Thursday, 28th inst., in Brooklyn, of infantile convulsions, LOUIS, third son of Edward L. and Mary J. Manning Milhau, aged 2½ days.

PARKER.—On Christmas, 1871, at the residence of her son, Detroit, Mich., JANE C., wife of John G. Parker, Bergen, Jersey City, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her son, J. Francis McCoy, Montgomery-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City, at 12 M., Friday.

PRESTON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, JOHN PRESTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 145 East 29th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SQUIRES.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 28, ANNA THERESA, infant daughter of John W. and M. J. Squires, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 165 Eldridge-st.

TWING.—At Morrisania, Dec. 27, AGNES HELENA, eldest daughter of Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D., in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Friday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves Forty-second-street Depot at 11:30 A. M., returning at 2½ P. M.

WHEELER.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, ANNIE ISADORE, daughter of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 West 26th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1½ P. M.

WHITTAKER.—On Friday, 22d inst., at Westbrook, near St. Catherines, C. W., SARAH A. M., the wife of Francis A. Whittaker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.


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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF RESIDENTS and property-holders will be held at Terrace Garden, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., under auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association, for the purpose of demanding of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company that they shall sink their tracks and arch over the same.


$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 8; Whole tickets $20, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1 first floor.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business was ... at ... of late at the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 28, and the following sales were effected: WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, under a Supreme Court order, in foreclosure, THOS. H. LANDON, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story and attic brick house and lot, located on the south side of Fourth-street, between Thompson and Wooster streets, the lot being in size 25 by 119; sold to N. H. CONTENT for $25,800. JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under a similar Court order, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house and lot, located on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 40 feet east of Fourth-avenue, the lot being 20 by 80, for $16,700; purchaser, A. BRENNER. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at a trustee's sale, offered at auction the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia, which sold for $10,000. The only other business transacted, except a stock sale noticed below, was an adjournment announced by Mr. MCGUIRE of a legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-third-street, 50 feet east of Fourth-avenue; sale adjourned until Jan. 11. To-day several sales are advertised to occur, all of a legal character, the most important of which involves the disposition of eight full lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets.

The stock sale referred to above was conducted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, and securities as follows were sold: 522 shares New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, (hypothecated,) par value $20 each, sold at 40 per cent.; five shares North River Bank, par $50 each, sold at 93 per cent.; and 400 shares Straitsville Great Vein Coal and Iron Company of Ohio, par $100 each, sold at 53 per cent.

**Exchange Sales, Thursday, Dec. 28.**

NEW-YORK.

*By Winans, Sands & Garrettson.*

3-story basement and attic brick h. and l., s. s. of 4th-st., 85 ft. e. of Thompson-st., lot 25x119 ... $25,800

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ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE, OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

**Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.**

THIS ROAD, NINETY-TWO MILES IN LENGTH, SEVENTY OF WHICH ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION, RUNS SOUTH-WESTERLY FROM LOGANSPORT TO ROCKVILLE, PASSING CENTRALLY THROUGH FIVE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PRODUCTIVE COUNTIES OF INDIANA, HITHERTO WITHOUT RAILWAY FACILITIES, AND PENETRATING FOR TWELVE MILES, AT ITS SOUTHERN TERMINUS, THE CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELDS OF PARKE COUNTY. IT AFFORDS THE SHORTEST EXISTING OUTLET TO CHICAGO, TOLEDO, DETROIT, FORT WAYNE, LOGANSPORT, AND ALL OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS FOR THE BLOCK COAL (NOW IN SUCH LARGE DEMAND,) LUMBER, CATTLE, GRAIN, AND OTHER SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF THIS RICH AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL SECTION OF THE STATE.

FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY, OR WILL EXCHANGE THEM FOR UNITED STATES BONDS OR OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES AT THE RATES OF THE DAY. AT THE ABOVE PRICE THESE BONDS YIELD TO THE INVESTOR 40 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN THE BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WE UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS AS OFFERING THE MOST AMPLE SECURITY AND LIBERAL RETURNS. FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US ON APPLICATION.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

### FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

### 10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ........ $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY ........ 1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TO INVESTORS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in gold, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,100,000 acres of choice pine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 80,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

FITCH & ELLIS, BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., Offer for sale and recommend 7 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest. 8 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest. Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the above sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified ...

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees, Dec. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. ..., 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive. By order of the Board. JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January evening. By order of the Board of Directors. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENty Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 190 5th-av., on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 4 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 90 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

### GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

### EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,675, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

### TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

**No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,**

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

### VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

**16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

### EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst., a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held, at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman, REUBEN MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President. WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,874 for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 3, 1871. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same. A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st. J. D. VERMILYE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 234 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

### $140,000,000 U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

### PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—678 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

### TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE "Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."

Entire Amount of Bonds, $400,000, secured by Real Estate in the City of New-York worth $1,000,000.

The "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund" is an association organized under special charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th-av. and West 23d-st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the coupons being payable on the 15th of March and the 15th of September in each year.

The property of the Association belongs to the whole Masonic Fraternity of the State, composed of more than 77,000 members, attached to 696 subordinate lodges.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature the five chief officers of the Masonic Fraternity of the State and their successors in office, become the Trustees of this Association, while for the purpose of this loan the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York is made the Trustee of the property mortgaged to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the Bonds.

In addition to the rents to be derived from the building, which are estimated at $60,000 per annum net, the Fund is in the regular receipt of an annual income of about $30,000 from the subordinate lodges, making a total of $90,000, of which some $35,000 will be devoted to the payment of interest on the bonds and adequate insurance on the building, and the residue, amounting to $55,000 per annum, will be appropriated to the gradual extinction of the bonds.

For absolute safety, these bonds offer an inducement for the investment of trust or other funds equal to any security in the country.

For sale by

### O. D. ASHLEY & CO., NO. 37 NEW-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, ... Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE. REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5451 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11122 to No. 27452, both inclusive.
—$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 688 to No. 840, both inclusive.
$100—No. 3050 to No. 3991, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2494 to No. 2868, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.
—4,000,000

Total ........ $20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS. Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York. One of the most desirable investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof, to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of Directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators. ... HUTTON, Chairman.

CHARLES TRACY, Secretary. Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1871.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. ..., 1872. G. B. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. W. T. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

### INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

### 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

**FORTY YEARS TO RUN.**

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES: JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

### TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:

UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON, Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY, 10 and 20 years, 7 PER CENT.

NEWARK CITY, N. J., Improvement, 7 PER CENT.

OSWEGO CITY, 7 PER CENT.

For sale by

### O. B. WOOD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting. By order of the Board. HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M. GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

15,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 24 by 38 inches in size, and to weigh 17 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 38 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh ... pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 700 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of Coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 80 to 75 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 26, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 16th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 10 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING Jan. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, on presentation at the office of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st. DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON SCIOTO COUNTY Bonds, (State of Ohio,) maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented, at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 3th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 23 until that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce. CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 20 5th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today, for which checks will be ready Jan. 1. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. ALSO, An extra Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, ..., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1872. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next. Transfer-books are closed until that date. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 3. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1872, free of Government tax. The transfer-books are closed until that date. GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FUNDED Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, Financial Agents of the State. HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 3d of January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 3d January, 1872. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d prox. W. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $5 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. Transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 5 to date of payment inclusive. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. JOSEPH BROWN, President.

COUPONS NO. 3 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT and Oswego Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 9 Wall-st. EDWARD HAIGHT, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed till the 3d proximo. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—INTEREST.—The coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation after that date at National Bank of Commerce in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

## DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872. E. S. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK. DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of the Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and one-half dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 3, 1872. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 36 William-st., New-York, on the 2d day of January. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE ... COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a ... Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. ... to date inclusive. CHARLES BURTON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. ... Devonshire-st., Boston. (Signed) WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer. BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation, at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from this date, and checks for the same will be ready Jan. 1. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President. OSWEGO, Dec. 22, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until the 3d prox. JOHN T. SANKEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 3, prox. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 3. R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON Bonds of Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company will be paid IN GOLD, free of tax, at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway. Coupons from registered bonds must be presented by the owner, or have owner's order attached. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treas.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1872. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 52 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway will be paid at the Banking Office of TURNER BROTHERS, on and after Jan. 1.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway. F. B. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Sailing from New-York every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Cork the day following.
OCEANIC ..... Jan. 1, 12 P. M.
ATLANTIC ..... Jan. 10, 12 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold, steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can buy cheap steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For information of passage and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
CUBA ..... Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 3, 72
ALGERIA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 10, 72
RUSSIA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 17, 72
JAVA ..... Wednesday, Jan. 24, 72
FROM BOSTON.
ALEPPO ..... Saturday, Dec. 30
BATAVIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 6, 72
SAMARIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 13, 72
SIBERIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 20, 72
NUBIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 27, 72
and every Saturday, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Hamburg, and other ports on the Continent, and to Mediterranean ports.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, Dec. 30, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday, Jan. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Jan. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
and every subsequent SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin ..... $100 Steerage ..... $30
To London ..... 95 To London ..... 35
To Paris ..... 90 To Paris ..... 40
Passage tickets to and from Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris and Hamburg at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, THURSDAY, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thursday, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 12 M.
NOTTINGHAM, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Thursday, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80 (currency, according to accommodation).
Steerage passage, tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked to or from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 9. EUROPA. Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16. INDIA. Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23. CALEDONIA. Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA. Tuesday, Jan. 23.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $75 and $80, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, second cabin, $60; steerage, $28.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMAIRE ..... Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON ..... BOUDAIN ..... Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS ..... BURNOUF ..... Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE ..... DARRE ..... Saturday, Feb. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ..... $125 | Second cabin ..... $75
Excursion tickets, $200 and $150.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, avoid the annoyance of this line, which transits by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 52 Broadway.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN ..... Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. LEDYARD ..... Jan. 17, at 6½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN ..... Jan. 27, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN ..... Jan. 31, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. HOWES ..... Feb. 7, at 6½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO**
## CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 12th and 26th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Dec. 31—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, also connecting at Panama with Central and South Pacific ports.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all other information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 2nd of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE ..... Jan. 22
ERIE, Capt. J. HERBERT ..... Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. SLOCUM ..... March 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, rain or shine, from Pier No. 4 North River, call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West.) Jan. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, (via Nassau.) Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Key West.) Jan. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
BAHAMA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.**
HAVANA, PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Philips (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Douglas, Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Jan. 31
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should secure Parker's Universal Courier service, as it is invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in relieving the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and travel-guides are furnished by the Company, applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. ——, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 239 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

**INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.**
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Palatka every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for Savannah, touching at intermediate landings on the South and South-west rivers.
RETURNING
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship line.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New-York, 4th-st. and 42d-st.
4.00 A. M., the regular Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Louis.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Morning Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
4.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 5 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st. will stop at Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**
Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Long Island City, Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.
8.30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Bellport and Fire Place.
10.00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3.30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4.30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5.30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6.30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.
The 8.30 and 10.00 A. M. and the 3.30 and 5.30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, trains will leave Jamaica as follows:
8.00 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10.30 A. M. Rosslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3.00 P. M. Northport and Port Jefferson Express; (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Express trains for Rosslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5.30 P. M. Northport accommodation.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, 35. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**MARION**
**U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)**
**WATCHES**
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweler to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New-York.

## COAL.

**CANNEL COAL.**
BEST (INCE HALL) CANNEL.
BEST (HALLIBURTON'S) ORREL.
ALSO,
A Superior American ORREL COAL.
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS,
No. 34 Wall-st. ..... No. 223 Chatham-st.
corner 12th-st. and 4th-av., foot of 10th-st., East River, 26th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—THE NEW-YORK COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment in the above-entitled action, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the 1st Judicial District, Monday, the 4th day of December, 1871, Benjamin R. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the 1st Judicial District, Monday, the 4th day of December, 1871, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1871, Benjamin R. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the place, to make inquiry, take proof and ascertain and report to the Court the amount of the mortgage in the complaint, the Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and against, and the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, to the plaintiff, The New-York Company of New-York, which bears date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, and given to secure the payment of the bonds issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and the coupons and interest thereon payable to order, which have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any other or other bonds, and the amounts owing upon them and several bonds or either or any of them, for principal. Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are required to make proof of their respective claims, and to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons, and to produce and deliver the instruments, which shall be evidence of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that to enable the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee, and to make proof or affidavits as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, that they be precluded from share in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. R. BAYLISS, Referee,
477-law12w7 No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Thomas C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Bunkum, Esq., No. 32 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1871.
JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.
482-law6w*

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**East River Savings Institution,**
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained in deposit for three or six months previous to the last day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

**Broadway Savings Institution,**
NO. 257 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.
1872—JANUARY INTEREST.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.**
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York.
The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months prior to January, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 2.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at a time when presented after the 2d of January. The bank is open every day for the reception of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
M. A. GUINIPARD, President.
REMOUR A. BURCE, Secretary.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.**
CORNER 32d-ST. AND 2ND-AV.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to principal on Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAINES, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 1 and 2 Astor-pl., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1851.
DEPOSITS ..... $2,779,000 00
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1872, (or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 146 NASSAU-ST. (Sun Building,) New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.—Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6½ to 8½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest will be paid on sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary.

**CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.**
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Institution.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SEM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZULLIG, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 7 AND 9 WALL-ST., corner 125-st.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
J. F. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 574 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.
Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled therete, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CORKLIN, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**1872—JANUARY INTEREST.**
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
The twenty-third semi-annual Interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.
M. A. GUINIPARD, President.
REMOUR A. BURCE, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE INSTITUTION FOR the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, and will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at a time when presented after the 22d of January. The bank is open every day for the reception of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAINES, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 1 and 2 Astor-pl., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1851.
DEPOSITS ..... $2,779,000 00
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1872, (or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 146 NASSAU-ST. (Sun Building,) New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.—Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6½ to 8½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest will be paid on sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary.

**CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.**
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Institution.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SEM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZULLIG, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 7 AND 9 WALL-ST., corner 125-st.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
J. F. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 574 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.
Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled therete, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CORKLIN, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**1872—JANUARY INTEREST.**
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
The twenty-third semi-annual Interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.
M. A. GUINIPARD, President.
REMOUR A. BURCE, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE INSTITUTION FOR the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, and will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at a time when presented after the 22d of January. The bank is open every day for the reception of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. On deposits made now interest will commence from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAINES, Secretary.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.**
CORNER 32d-ST. AND 2ND-AV.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to principal on Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAINES, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.**
Nos. 1 and 2 Astor-pl., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1851.
DEPOSITS ..... $2,779,000 00
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1872, (or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 146 NASSAU-ST. (Sun Building,) New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.—Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6½ to 8½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest will be paid on sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY G. FISHER, Secretary.

**CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.**
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A National Institution.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits payable on DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SEM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZULLIG, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 7 AND 9 WALL-ST., corner 125-st.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
J. F. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 574 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 62 Nassau-st., New-York.
Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on

## THE BROKEN BANKS.

**The Examination in Callender's Case—The Central Savings Bank Suspended.**

CALLENDER'S examination on a charge of accepting a bribe from the Ocean National Bank, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. District-Attorney DAVIS was present. EDWARD D. FISHER, book-keeper at the bank, testified that when Mr. CALLENDER made the examination on the 2d of October, he had the ledgers before him; witness made up the report on which Mr. CALLENDER'S statement was based; he knew nothing of the securities on which the accounts were based, his attention being confined to the books.

Mr. JOSEPH BELL, counsel for the accused, asked for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no evidence had been adduced to sustain the alleged fraud. It was shown that Mr. CALLENDER had an account in the Ocean Bank for some years as a private individual, and had got accommodation; that when the bank suspended he was a creditor to the amount of $75,000, but he got that credit on what the receiver now says is ample security, and there was no proof of improper advances made to Mr. CALLENDER, or that he got the credit improperly. He got it on collaterals which the receiver now pronounces good.

District-Attorney DAVIS said that the accused received certain moneys and accommodation with a view to influence his report. The report contained items for two checks drawn upon banks where CALLENDER knew he had no funds. He also received loans from the bank on securities which might be sufficient to meet the loans in a month or more. Banks do not loan on unmarketable securities. That was not the usual way of doing business.

Mr. DAVIS thought the evidence required proof for the defense. The Commissioners adjourned until to-day, when he will give his decision in the matter.

The latest financial sensation was the circulation of a report, yesterday, that the Central Savings Bank had suspended payment. The bank is a small one, which has been in existence only a few months. It is located at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. It had $12,000 on deposit at the Ocean National Bank when the latter failed, and has until recently been enabled to honor immediately all checks made by depositors. The aggregate amount of its deposits is not large, though it has a good many depositors. Mr. PECK, the President, is of opinion that the suspension is only temporary; that it will be able to pay all its obligations in full, and that it will probably get over its trouble after the 1st of January.

The depositors in the defunct Eighth National Bank will hold a special meeting at the Sinclair House this evening, when important facts and questions will be brought before them.

An old and well-ventilated story about the victimizing of the Ninth National Bank, which was given to the public a long time ago, was resuscitated yesterday, and made to appear as a fresh occurrence.

### The Italian School of the Children's Aid Society.

The Italian School of the Children's Aid Society held their Christmas festival at the Five Points House of Industry last night. This school is one of the most interesting of the many good works of the Society, and is composed of 300 children of ages varying from four to fifteen. A large number of these have been rescued from begging, and others are the itinerant young organ-grinders, peddlers, and harpists that used to infest our streets and thoroughfares. The school is under the charge of Signor A. E. CERQUA, who is assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. The education received by the children is almost purely secular, only such religious instruction being given to them as could in no wise be objected to by professors of any creed or sect. The entire school was present last night, looking exceedingly neat and intelligent, and as a body comparing favorably with any band of children to be seen among the schools of our City. Signor DE LUCA, the Italian Consul, the brothers FABBRI, Mr. W. A. BOOTH, President of the Children's Aid Society, and a number of ladies and gentlemen who are interested in such good works were likewise present, and took an active part in the proceedings. The festival, consisting of singing in English and Italian, commenced at 7½ o'clock. As might be supposed, the singing on this occasion was remarkably good. One chorus, entitled "Roma," sung in Italian, created a most pleasing effect, by the sweetness of the voices and the harmony and precision with which the children rendered it. Signor DE LUCA delivered a short address in Italian, which was listened to with great attention and evident appreciation. Mr. BOOTH also addressed his young friends in a happy and earnest manner. At the conclusion of the vocal exercises, the most interesting feature in the festival was proceeded with, the distribution of the Christmas gifts and prizes. The gifts consisted of articles of warm and useful clothing, together with candy, fruit, &c., and the prizes were books, toys and numbers of similar presents which had adorned the large Christmas tree on the platform. The names of the girls were called over, and as each one passed out she received a new dress and a package of candy and oranges, in addition to whatever prize she had merited by her good conduct and progress. The boys were all treated in an equally generous manner, their presents being a warm woolen comforter and a new pair of boots to each lad. The mothers of most of the children were present at the rear of the chapel, and evidently took a lively interest in the proceedings. The faces of the children of these poor women attending the school has enabled the Society to aid them in a most gratifying manner, the Italian women being probably among the poorest and most wretched of our population. The presents and awards distributed last night cost over $800, all of which money was collected by Mr. LAYMAN BAILEY from the benevolent ladies who have always been so earnest in assisting the work of the Children's Aid Society.

### Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—SUGAR [illegible]. EXCHANGE on United States irregular; 60 days, currency, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; 60 days, gold, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible] premium; on London, [illegible] premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Scrofula and all Scrofulous Affections relieved by Baking Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is preferred by physicians.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Heads continue to fall in Cuba, and the consequent excitement remains at fever heat. The heads of New-Yorkers as a rule, however, are carried higher than ever; and this is so because so many of them are crowned by the incomparable tiles of the artistic KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. The "nobbiest" of Hats, stylish and comfortable Caps, and beautiful Furs—for ladies, gentlemen and children—are the Winter specialties of KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

During the Holidays is a good time to learn talents, defects and best pursuits, by a phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 6 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK'S ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, cuts, &c. Sold by all druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7:24 | Sun sets.... 4:40 | Moon rises.. 7:14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8:14 | Gov. Island.. 9:03 | Hell Gate.. 10:23

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Gonch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; Jas. W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.

[illegible]

### Arrived.

[illegible]

Ship Garion, (of Greenock,) [illegible], Glasgow Sept. 26, with tea to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Rosalia, (Ital.,) [illegible], Newport [illegible] ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. [illegible]

Bark Libera, (Ital.,) [illegible], Glasgow [illegible] ds., with coal to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Huntress, (of Salcombe,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro Nov. 16, with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Herriman, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Sondeild, (Norw.,) [illegible], Cardiff [illegible] ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman.

Bark Wavelet, (of Barbados,) [illegible], Rio Janeiro Nov. 8, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. [illegible]

Brig Rainbow, (of Halifax,) Marshall, St. Marc 18 ds., with logwood to C. A. Von Bokkelen—vessel to Moon & Wards. [illegible]

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Parker, Inagua, [illegible]

[illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to F. W. Whitney & Co.—vessel to E. C. Loud & Co. Left in port brig Samuel Muir, for Baltimore [illegible], for Boston, 8 ds.; brig Abbie Gardner, for New-York, Dec. 12.

Bark Insulan, (Norw.,) [illegible], Havana 14 ds., with sugar to G. Tobias & Co.

Bark St. John, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ryder, Cadiz [illegible] ds., with salt and wine to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Chowan, (of Baltimore,) Forbes, Rio Janeiro Oct. 2, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Henry [illegible].

Brig J. W. Greaves, (of Carnarvon,) Jones, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., [illegible] ds., with wool to order—vessel to H. Sweetland & Co.

Brig Jabedino, (Braz.,) [illegible], Pernambuco [illegible] ds., with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig H. Means, Kelly, Providence.

Brig Geo. Amos, Bunker, Calais [illegible] ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig [illegible], Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Almeda, (of Ellsworth,) Joy, Aux Cayes [illegible] ds., with logwood to Richard Thackray—vessel to master. Dec. 21, off Watling Island, saw schr. Lucy Holmes, bound N.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) West, Anguilla 14 ds., with salt to G. Wemple—vessel to R. J. Wenberg.

Schr. C. F. Young, (of Portland,) Richardson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Campeachy Dec. 12, with logwood, hides and hemp to Moller & Thebaud. Dec. 27, off Delaware, spoke brig Nellie Ware, from Providence, for Wilmington; reported being 4 ds. in very heavy fog.

Schr. Silver Star, Smith, Para 19 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Dallett, Potter & Co. Left in port, schrs. Victor and Mary Burdett, disg.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (of Ellsworth,) Osgood, Jacmel 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Barlow.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Smith, Pembroke, with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailer, Brown, St. John, N. B., 17 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Avis, Cedar Keys 14 ds., with cedar to F. & L. Cornelier & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nickerson, Corpus Christi 12 ds., with wool and hides to J. W. Brewer—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Harvest Home, Gratner, Baltimore 5 ds., with grain to Lane, Son & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud.

Schr. [illegible] Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville [illegible] ds., with lumber to C. W. [illegible]—vessel to E. C. Loud.

Schr. [illegible], Avery, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Young, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sherrard, York River, Va.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to Lane, Son & Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. John Williams, Lewis, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Clara, [illegible], Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Brewster, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with fruit to J. T. Madge—vessel to S. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Magic, Harvey, Campobello, N. B., with fresh frozen herring to master.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Missouri, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Albermarle, for Norfolk.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arr. steamer Mexico, from New-York. Below bark Ananda, from Leghorn, for this port, with the loss of her sails, anchor and rudder, and head-gear damaged. She will be towed to this port.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arr. steamer William Lawrence, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—Arr. bark Stormy Petrel, from Cardiff.

Sld. ship George Green, for New-York; barks Devonshire, for Liverpool, and Matilda Hilyard, for Liverpool; brig Delphine, for Rotterdam, and schrs. Manitobe, for Baltimore; John Shay, for Darien; L. T. Knight, for Savannah, and S. V. W. Simmons, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 28.—Arr., schr. Frances, from San Andres, for Baltimore; lost both anchors below.

Sld., schr. Fred Spofford, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Arr. Brig Levi Stevens, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 28.—Arr. steam-ships North Point, from Richmond, and Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; Barks Sebastian Bach, from Tocol; Carl George, from Newcastle; Don Justo, from Bordeaux, and J. W. Elwell, from Baltimore. Cld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York; ship C. B. Hazeltine, for Havre, and schr. Zenga, for Nassau.

### Miscellaneous.

Ship Prins Albert, (N. G.) Cahnbly, from Hamburg, which arr. 27th and anchored in the Lower Bay, came up yesterday A. M. Dec. 3, lat. 28 49, lon. 40 30, spoke brig C. S. Packard, steering S. The P. A. brings 88 passengers.

Schr. Justice, Clark, from Milstone Point, for New-York, before reported ashore on Big Mill Rock, Hell Gate, was got off the 28th by Wreckmaster Brown and put on the beach at Astoria.

Ship Betty, (N. G.) Nutzhorn, from Bremen, in ballast, which arr. 27th and anchored in the Lower Bay. Dec. 18, lat. 38 50 N., lon. 63 40 W., saw Swedish bark with No. 159.

### Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—The new bark Hibernia, [illegible], from St. John, for England, was picked up derelict and towed into Pubnico. There are no tidings of the crew.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Steamer Columbia, from New-York, arrived this morning.

### European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—The steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, sailed at noon today for New-York.


OPEN EVENINGS.

FINE CAMEOS AND BRACELETS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Work-Boxes, Card-Receivers, Jardinieres and Flowers,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

PRICES VERY LOW.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 and 659 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DECORATED DINNER, TEA AND DESERT SETS.

BLACK MARBLE, BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS.

ORNAMENTS, PARIS MANUFACTURE.

PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUETTES AND GROUPS, &c.

RICH CHINA VASES AND TOILET SETS.

BOHEMIAN VASES, PUNCH AND COLOGNE SETS.

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE-GLASS.

PLATED-WARE AND CUTLERY.

JAMES M. SHAW & CO.,

No. 25 Duane-st. and No. 75 Chatham-st.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the

BEST PIANOS MADE.

Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS, 5TH-AV., Corner 16th-st., New-York.


NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

TO HON. GEORGE W. MILLER, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York:

The recent criticisms which have been publicly made upon you as Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, in the judgment of the subscribers, render it their duty to yourself and the Companies they represent to thus explicitly, as persons having knowledge of the facts in regard to all of your official acts with their respective Companies, the truth of the statements upon which such criticisms are based, and to record their estimate of the manner in which the affairs of your Department have been conducted under your incumbency.

The subscribers know of no case in which a needless examination of the affairs of any company has been instituted, or from corrupt motives, or in which improper charges have been made for the duty performed; and they know of no reputable company which would shrink from an examination by you into its affairs.

They know that the allegation that any tax or assessment was levied by you, directly or indirectly, upon Insurance Companies for the expenses of the recent Convention of State Officers is unfounded. Such expenses were voluntarily assumed by the Companies in joint session convened, and equitably assessed by a committee from their own number appointed for that purpose.

The origin of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners was due to your sagacity and foresight. The estimation in which the proceedings of that Convention are held, by persons whose competency to judge will not be disputed, is summed up in the following extract from the report of the Executive Committee of the Life Companies, signed by MR. F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company; HENRY M. ALEXANDER, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; HENRY STOKES, President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; HUGO WESENDONCK, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company; JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and JOHN E. DEWITT, President of the United States Life Insurance Company:

"So far, therefore, as the acts and the legislation of this Convention are on record, they are in harmony with the expressed views and wishes of the Life Insurance interest; and this after full discussion and consideration, and after hearing the views not only of the members of the Convention, but of others who were called in to give their opinions upon the various subjects as they came up for action in the Convention.

"That this Convention has been the most important single event in the history of insurance does not admit of a doubt in the opinion of your Committee; nor do they doubt that all the labor and expense connected with it will be repaid many fold to the Life Insurance interests throughout the country.

"We expect better State laws, from time to time, to grow out of its action, involving less labor in making reports, less unjust taxation in favor of particular States, less hazard in appointing State attorneys, and more satisfaction in corresponding with State officials who are better informed and more intelligent as to the principles and the practical working of our business. Should the action of the members of the Convention in forming a permanent organization be carried out, we believe it will be for the interest of the various Insurance Companies to favor it and to assume the expenses of its permanent Secretary, that they may have a person through whom they can obtain needed information from time to time, and who will be a medium of correspondence with State officials and legislators when required."

The report of the Committee representing the Fire Insurance Companies, consisting of GEORGE T. HOPE, President of the Continental; GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President of the International; HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President of the Howard; CARLISLE NORWOOD, President of the Lorillard; R. W. BLEECKER, President of the North American; and E. A. WALTON, Secretary of the Citizens', was equally emphatic and appreciative.

We accord to you ability and fidelity in your official acts, and an earnest purpose so to discharge your obligations to the State, the Insurance Department, and the public as to foster and protect the interests of each in conformity with the law by which both you and the institutions you supervise are created and governed.

While your duties are necessarily strict, stern and sometimes unwelcome in their character, we believe they have been discharged kindly and considerately, and with a desire to make them as little injurious or burdensome to the companies examined as was consistent with fidelity to your official duties.

The magnitude of the interests which the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has under his official oversight will appear from the subjoined figures.

The number of fire, marine and life insurance companies transacting business within the State is two hundred and sixty-seven, of which one hundred and seventy are organized under our own State laws. The assets of the companies of this State alone amount to two hundred and fourteen millions one hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-four cents; and their income for the year 1870 was eighty-three millions six hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-nine cents. These companies have loaned of their funds on bond and mortgage, in every county of this State, seventy-nine millions nine hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eleven cents, and this sum has been distributed through every branch of productive industry. The amount loaned by such companies on miscellaneous securities is largely in excess of the above.

The number of policy-holders in the Life Companies alone is three hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and forty-six, while the policies of the Fire Companies are more than the aggregate number of all the buildings of every kind in the State. The total amount insured by all the Fire, Marine and Life Companies is a little over three thousand five hundred million dollars; while the number of active men engaged as insurance agents in every city and village of this State are dependent, to a considerable extent, upon these Companies for their livelihood is upward of six thousand.

The intelligent citizens of this State will see by these figures that the insurance interests are their own, and will doubtless guard them against assaults from every quarter.

These interests are too grand in their proportions and too precious in their character to be committed to any management without proper State oversight and control, or to be placed at the disposal of party majorities in the Legislature or of designing and unscrupulous men outside of it.

Hitherto the Insurance Companies have abstained from any organized effort for their own protection, and it is hoped that the necessity for such action will not arise in the future; but the history of attempted extortions and adverse legislation in the past few years has warned them that they must be prepared to protect the interests committed to their custody by all proper means, from what quarter soever the threatened assault may come.

As some of the strictures referred to were made upon your action in connection with the appointment of receivers, officers of Companies which suspended in consequence of their losses at Chicago unite in this paper.

Confident that the thousands of our fellow-citizens who hold the stocks or the policies we represent, will rely upon our hearty testimony to your ability and of the value of your public services, rather than upon the unsupported assertions and insinuations of those not so well informed, we subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President International Insurance Co., and President New-York Board of Underwriters.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, President National Board of Fire Underwriters, and Vice-President Howard Insurance Co. of New-York.
F. S. WINSTON, President Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New-York.
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice-President Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New-York.
GEO. T. HOPE, President Continental Insurance Co.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co.
D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-President Home Insurance Co.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
SAMUEL BORROWE, Secretary Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President United States Life Insurance Co.
M. F. HODGES, President Hoffman Fire Insurance Co., and Receiver late Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.
O. A. DRAKE, Secretary Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.
CYRUS CURTISS, President Washington Life Insurance Co.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
GEO. A. JARVIS, President Lenox Fire Insurance Co.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary Lenox Fire Insurance Co.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Co.
ROBT. S. HONE, President Republic Fire Insurance Co.
E. V. CURRY, Secretary Republic Fire Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insurance Co.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Co.
W. T. HOOKER, President Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co.
LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co.
S. G. GOODRICH, President Merchants' Life Insurance Co.
JAS. A. [illegible], Secretary Merchants' Life Insurance Co.
JOSEPH BROKAW, President Importers' and Traders' Insurance Co.
W. A. BURTIS, President Empire City Fire Insurance Co.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary Continental Insurance Co.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary International Insurance Co.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.
WM. A. SHAVER, President Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.
WM. C. THOMPSON, President Guardian Insurance Co.
SAML. T. SKIDMORE, President Howard Insurance Co.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
GEO. W. SMITH, Treasurer Empire Mutual Life Insurance Co.
S. W. CROFUT, Secretary Empire Mutual Life Insurance Co.
F. A. FREEMAN, President Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Co.
JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President Continental Life Insurance Co.
THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President Security Life Insurance Co.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary Security Life Insurance Co.
CHARLES H. MORGAN, President Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
BUTLER WARD, Secretary Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
HENRY STOKES, President Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
HENRY BUTLER, President American Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
[illegible], President Home Mutual Life Insurance Co.
WM. EDSALL, Vice-President Home Mutual Life Insurance Co.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, President Eclectic Life Insurance Co.
S. DE MACARTY, Vice-President Eclectic Life Insurance Co.
WALTER E. FAYE, Secretary Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co.
D. B. T. MARSHALL, President Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co.
CHAS. E. PEASE, Secretary United States Life Insurance Co.
WM. WALKER, President Universal Life Insurance Co.
JOHN H. SEWLEY, Secretary Universal Life Insurance Co.
G. L. MONTAGUE, Actuary Universal Life Insurance Co.
EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President Craftsmen's Life Assurance Co.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary Craftsmen's Life Assurance Co.
JNO. R. HEGEMAN, Vice-President Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
J. W. MERRILL, Vice-President North America Life Insurance Co.
HUGO WESENDONCK, President Germania Life Insurance Co.
FRED. SCHWENDLER, Vice-President Germania Life Insurance Co.
SETH E. THOMAS, President Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.
HENRY F. HOMES, Secretary Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.
EDWARD A. JONES, President National Life Insurance Co., of New-York.
J. O. HALSEY, Vice-President National Life Insurance Co., of New-York.
WM. MULLIGAN, President Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.
EDWIN J. BARNEY, Assistant Secretary Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary Long Island Insurance Co.
C. W. STANDART, President Brewers' and Malsters' Insurance Co.
HENRY T. DROWNE, President National Fire Insurance Co., of New-York.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary National Fire Insurance Co., of New-York.
GEO. HODGSDON, President Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.
JAS. E. LOTT, President Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President Continental Insurance Co.
SAM'L TOWNSEND, President City Fire Insurance Co.
D. J. BLAUVELT, Secretary City Fire Insurance Co.
R. M. C. GRAHAM, President Metropolitan Insurance Co.
SAM'L G. YOUNG, Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Co.
C. B. V. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Co., of New-York.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Co., of New-York.
J. V. HARRIOTT, President Firemen's Insurance Co., of New-York.
S. C. HARRIOTT, President Greenwich Insurance Co., of New-York.
JAS. HARRISON, Secretary Greenwich Insurance Co., of New-York.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.
H. A. HOWE, President Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
R. & J. V. N. DOKE & CO., Capital City Insurance Co., Albany.
H. GIROUX, President Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.
J. H. PINKNEY, President Relief Fire Insurance Co.
JNO. H. BAKER, President Mechanics' Insurance Co.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.
JOHN D. COCKS, President late Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary late Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.
I. R. ST. JOHN, Late President Lamar Fire Insurance Co.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Late Secretary Lamar Fire Insurance Co.
J. D. SPARKMAN, President Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
W. H. WADSWORTH, Secretary Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
ALFRED DOUGLAS, President Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President late Irving Fire Insurance Co.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary late Irving Fire Insurance Co.
J. R. AMES, President Clinton Fire Insurance Co.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary Clinton Fire Insurance Co.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
J. C. WINANS, President Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
JOHN GIHON, President Resolute Fire Insurance Co.
WM. M. RANDALL, Secretary Resolute Fire Insurance Co.
N. W. MESEROLE, Assistant Secretary Williamsburg City Insurance Co.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary late Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.
JNO. J. SEARING, Secretary St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.
D. B. KEELER, President Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co.
R. B. FELLOWS, President Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
JACOB REESE, President Hope Fire Insurance Co.
JAMES MOORE, Secretary Hope Fire Insurance Co.
R. W. BLEECKER, Late President North American Fire Insurance Co.
F. H. CARTER, Late Secretary North American Fire Insurance Co.
BENJ. BABCOCK, President Commerce Fire Insurance Co.
AB'M HAYWARD, Secretary Firemen's Insurance Co.
ASHER TAYLOR, Late President Market Fire Insurance Co.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary late Market Fire Insurance Co.
R. J. THORNE, President New-York Equitable Insurance Co.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary New-York Equitable Insurance Co.
A. J. SMITH, Late Vice-President Manhattan Insurance Co.
D. UNDERHILL, President New-York Fire Insurance Co.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Co.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary New-York Fire Insurance Co.
THOS. B. JONES, President Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
WM. ELLSWORTH, President Montauk Fire Insurance Co.
RUDOLPHE GARRIGUE, President Germania Fire Insurance Co.
WILLIAM CRIPPS, President Standard Fire Insurance Co.
W. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary Standard Fire Insurance Co.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Vice-President Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary Exchange Fire Insurance Co.
W. D. WADDINGTON, President Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.
F. A. CONKLING, President Ætna Insurance Co., of New-York.
O. S. BOGERT, Secretary Ætna Insurance Co., of New-York.
JAMES YERRANCE, Late Secretary Astor Fire Insurance Co.
M. V. B. FOWLER, President Commercial Fire Insurance Co.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary Commercial Fire Insurance Co.
GEO. G. SATTERLEE, President Washington Insurance Co.
R. T. BACKHOUSE, President Kings County Insurance Co.
HENRY POPE, Secretary Kings County Insurance Co.
WM. HIBBARD, President New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
G. G. TAYLOR, Secretary New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
NATHAN C. ELY, President Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
GEO. E. RHOADS, Secretary Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
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F. P. FURNALD, President Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.
T. C. BERGEN, Secretary Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.
JAS. M. MCLEAN, President Citizens' Insurance Co.
C. W. BOUCK, President Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.
W. M. COLE, Secretary Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.
R. J. LOWRER, President Corn Exchange Insurance Co.
J. M. HALSTEAD, President American Fire Insurance Co.
A. L. SOULARD, Vice-President Sterling Insurance Co.
GEO. E. CRAWFORD, Secretary Westchester Fire Insurance Co.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President Phenix Insurance Co.
N. C. MILLER, President Star Fire Insurance Co.
SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, President Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States.
E. E. WORTMANN, Secretary Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States.
RICHARD I. FRANKLIN, President Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Co.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Co.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1871.

GEO. W. SAVAGE, President New-York Board of Underwriters and the International Insurance Company; F. S. WINSTON, President Mutual Life Insurance Company; HENRY A. OAKLEY, President National Board of Fire Underwriters and Vice-President Howard Insurance Company; GEO. T. HOPE, President Continental Insurance Company; CHAS. J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Company; and One Hundred and Sixty-six Officers of other New-York Life and Fire Insurance Companies:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, and to return to you my thanks for this renewed expression of your confidence. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, and of having earnestly endeavored faithfully and honorably to discharge all my duties as a public officer, this testimonial, coming from so large a number of those with whom I have had official relations, regardless of political differences, and who are the best qualified to judge of my motives and acts, is especially gratifying. Your cordial and intelligent approval, gentlemen, is abundant refutation of all the false and unsupported insinuations of my enemies. Assuring you and the public that I shall continue to the best of my humble abilities to administer the affairs of the Insurance Department so as to afford the greatest possible protection to the public with the least possible annoyance to the companies consistent with that end, I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MILLER.


THE STANDARD OF SILVER!

In England and France it is made obligatory upon Gold and Silver Smiths to have their various manufactures stamped with the fineness of the metal. But in this country there is no such law, and there may be serious frauds committed by unprincipled manufacturers. Whilst in the article of Gold Jewelry there are such frauds committed, yet there is no first-class Silversmith who will place his Trade-mark upon metal alloyed below our American coin. In the United States the standard of our coin is 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, taking 1000 parts as pure. In England there are 925 parts silver and 75 parts copper. So that their coin is 25-1000 finer than ours. The Gorham Manufacturing Company have adopted the English standard for their wares. Every article stamped with their Trade-mark, (which is a Lion, an Anchor, and the letter G,) is absolutely guaranteed to be of the standard of 925-1000. So well is this fact now understood in the United States that whenever their Goods are offered there is not now an inquiry made as to the purity of the metal. The name carries assurance with it.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., (upstairs,) invite special attention to their unequaled assortment of Gorham Goods, comprising all their newest and choicest productions in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as an endless variety of attractive Novelties for Wedding Gifts.

STARR & MARCUS, RICH JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS.)

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES

Barney & Berry's Patent.

EVERY PART NICKLE-PLATED AND PROTECTED FROM RUST.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY THEIR AGENTS

Patterson Brothers

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

WE ARE NOW MAKING 10 PER CENT. ALLOWANCE

from marked prices on all cash sales of

BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

BROKAW BROS.,

4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
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GLORIOUS NEWS.

Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN, GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.

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No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

A Good Paper, Wanted by Your-self, Your Wife, Your Children, for the NEW YEAR.

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245 Broadway, New York.

N.B.—The above is but one good number. A very great improvement has begun in HEARTH AND HOME for the coming year, and every number will be a good one. It is sent a whole year for $3, or four copies for $11, or ten or more copies at only $2.50 each.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, No 586 6TH-AV.

Capital - - - $2,500,000.
Assets, over $4,000,000.

This Company having provided for all its Chicago Losses, without borrowing a dollar or disturbing a single Bond and Mortgage, invites the attention of the public to the following Certificate of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, that the Capital has been restored to the full amount of Two and One-half Millions of Dollars.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1871.

Having on the 10th day of November, 1871, made a requisition, directing the officers of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to require the Stockholders of said Company to pay up the sum of One million five hundred thousand Dollars deficiency then existing in the Capital of said Company, and upon due examination made, it appearing that the said amount of One million five hundred thousand Dollars has been duly subscribed and fully paid in, in cash, I hereby certify that the Capital of said Company has been fully restored to its original amount of Two million five hundred thousand Dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and year above written.

GEO. W. MILLER,
(L. S.) Superintendent.

Dry Monopole,

OF HEIDSIECK & CO.

THE FAVORITE CHAMPAGNE IN RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

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BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
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MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT A LARGE ACTUAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

EQUAL IN STYLE TO BEST CUSTOM WORK, AND AT HALF THE COST.

ASSORTMENT THE SAME AT BOTH STORES.

EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW-YORK.

66 and 68 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver [illegible]
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color [illegible]
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Genuine Himalaya [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Prussian Eskimo—Plaited Imp. [illegible]
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Plaited Imp. [illegible]

Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch [illegible]
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla [illegible]
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow [illegible]
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver [illegible]
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla [illegible]
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo [illegible]

WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass. [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $20, $22, $25 to [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver [illegible]
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver [illegible]

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.

PANTS—Fine Cassimere, Fashionable Stripes, $5, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $9 50 $10.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimere, Doeskin, Burgess, &c., in great variety.

Prices that beat the Market.

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Spanish and German spoken.

COFFEES AND TEAS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A PACKAGE OF TEA OR COFFEE IS AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have the largest, freshest and best assortment of Coffees and Teas ever offered for sale in this City, and selected expressly for the Holiday trade. Goods delivered in all parts of the City.

A Holiday present given to each customer at all our stores.

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LAC D'OR,

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Sole Agents for the United States.

CAKES MADE OF GOOD BUTTER,

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CLARK & WELLER,
NO. 86 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company.

Total Assets, Gold, - - - - $20,869,079.04

Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24

All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.

45 William Street & 239 Broadway.